

# THE AMERICAN

VOL. VI.—NO. 163.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883.

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# THE AMERICAN

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE international folly of Arctic expeditions is about to add another group to its many victims. The GREELY colony of American explorers, established two years ago at Discovery Bay in the Polar regions, seem likely to perish of want and exposure, as the second attempt to reach them with supplies has failed and the likelihood of their surviving the coming winter is of the slightest. The "Neptune" failed to reach them last year, and the "Proteus" has made even a worse failure this year, having been crushed in floe ice at the entrance to Smith's Sound on the 23d of July. The crew escaped in the boats and reached the "Yantic," which has brought them back. But for the brave men to whose assistance they went there is no hope. This may be said to be one of the incidents of this remarkably cold summer, in which the quantity of heat received from the sun has not sufficed to maintain even the usual amount of open sea in the Arctic regions.

Such ventures as this of the GREELY colony need a very clear justification for the all but inevitable expenditure of human life. We doubt whether any scientific results are sufficient to justify men in taking such risks; and we venture the assertion that the net gains to science from these Polar expeditions have been very scanty.

MR. JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina, a grandson of the celebrated champion of State rights and author of the Distribution Bill of 1836, has been giving the Senate Committee on Labor and Education the results of his observations as to the condition of the negroes of that State. He regards it as hopeful and improving. The era of emancipation found the negroes but poorly qualified for the duties of liberty and independence. Slavery had kept them in a state of tutelage, and had not fitted them to shift for themselves. It was but natural that they were tempted to interpret liberty as emancipation from toll, and to regard with distrust those who had been their owners and who sought to become their employers. In more than one State, it will be remembered, the white people made matters worse by legislation which restored slavery under the cover of regulating labor. At present, the negroes are emerging from this state of hallucination and are finding their interest in a life of industry. Many of them have become owners of their farms; others farm land on shares; a third, and probably the largest class (though Mr. CALHOUN is not statistical,) are laborers hired by the month, and generally with the use of some land adjoining their cabins. Mr. CALHOUN sees the situation with the eyes of an old planter, and is disposed to emphasize the benefits extended to the colored people by that class in contrast to the impositions they suffer from sharpers when they try to cut loose from it. But after all allowance has been made for his prejudices it is pleasant to have such assurance that the colored people of the South are showing valuable industrial qualities, and are eager for the education of their children. Mr. CALHOUN could not miss the opportunity to argue against the tariff as a great obstacle to the welfare of this emancipated class. He would have been more happy in this if he could have specified any articles whose cost to the negroes is increased by the tariff.

THOSE who suppose that the neatly ambiguous declarations of the Democratic State conventions mean any good will to the protective policy, should read what Mr. HENDRICKS said of that policy in his recent speech at Council Bluffs, Iowa. It will be remembered that Mr. HENDRICKS took the lesson of Mr. GARFIELD's majority in Indiana so much to heart as to declare that the Democratic party had nothing to gain by advocating a revenue tariff and opposing one for Protection. His present "right about face" on the subject is therefore the more significant, as indicating the strength of the currents of opinion which control his own party. At Council Bluffs, Mr. HENDRICKS still had his

little reservations about avoiding injuries to established manufactures by sudden changes; and he harped a little on the ambiguities of the Ohio formula as to incidental protection, which the Democrats of Iowa have not adopted. But he outlined the Democratic policy as involving the retention of the internal revenue duties on spirits and tobacco, and the reduction of the duties imposed by the tariff until the revenue of the national Government shall coincide exactly with its needs. As Mr. HENDRICKS stands for the right wing of the Democracy in this matter, and favors a more moderate policy than the party is likely to adopt, it must interest all Protectionists to hear him repeat the fallacies of the MONGREDIEN pamphlet in assuring the farmers of Iowa that none but the protected manufacturers and their workingmen derive any benefit from protective duties. Perhaps Mr. HENDRICKS can explain to those farmers the benefit they are to derive from converting their Eastern customers into competitors, and from checking the rapid growth of manufactures which is going forward in the Mississippi Valley.

THE arrangements for a reform of the civil service adopted by the New York Legislature at its last session are carried forward by a commission. The act covers all the positions in the service which are not filled by popular elections, or by appointments made by the Governor and approved by the State Senate. It orders the classification of the positions to which it relates with reference to the needs of good administration,—some to be filled by competitive examination, others after a test examination, and yet others without examination of any kind. Taken broadly, the New York arrangement amounts to a test examination for experts, a competitive examination for inexperts, and appointment without either to confidential positions. This seems to be as good an arrangement as could have been effected, and furnishes suggestions for legislation in other States. The examiners also have effected a classification by which the persons employed in the various branches of the State's service are distributed into subdivisions with reference to compensation and to the nature of their duties. New York deserves credit for having taken the initiative in this matter, being in advance even of New England.

WHATEVER diminution we may have suffered in our grain crops is likely to be offset by increased demand and higher prices in Europe. The corn in the Danube Valley appears to have suffered severely, while England has produced only about one-third the quantity of wheat she will consume before another harvest. France and Germany are short in their grain supply. And as the foreign market for our securities has improved through their decline in price at home there is every prospect that we will draw heavily on the European reserves of gold before Christmas.

No more serious failures have occurred and none are apprehended, although two of the lesser silk establishments at Paterson have given way. This affords our Free Trade friends an opportunity to discourse on the insufficiency of protective duties to ward off financial disaster. *The Times* of New York, with the nice logic it always shows in handling this subject, says that "these failures came, not from foreign, but from home competition, and the higher prices the consumer has been obliged to pay were in these cases thrown away." How home competition can effect such results without affecting prices, is a problem which the economists would not undertake to solve. *The Times* admits that "how far reckless management had to do with the result, it is difficult to say." Nobody ever proposed Protection as a guarantee against the results of reckless management, and no Free Trader has shown any necessary relation between that policy and such management.

The Democratic convention of New Jersey, it will be noted by the workmen of Essex County, has adopted the Ohio ambiguity about the tariff.

A CITY TICKET has been nominated for the November election by the Republican organization in Philadelphia. It consists of four persons, two of whom,—Mr. GRAHAM, for District Attorney, and Mr. LITTLETON, for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions,—are renominated. Mr. GRAHAM has been generally approved as a very faithful, resolute and able representative of the public interests in his department, and Mr. LITTLETON has also a very satisfactory degree of popular endorsement.

The two new candidates are likely to have a much less easy road to election. Mr. JEFFRIES, who is named for Controller, will not have the endorsement of the Committee of One Hundred, but probably their active opposition, and he will be confronted by the nomination of the present Controller, Mr. PAGE, who under the circumstances will doubtless receive many Republican votes, notwithstanding his rather stiff partisanship on the other side.

THE extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature continues, but the Senate holds only formal sessions twice a week, and as no pay will be voted for the time consumed after September 10th it seems hardly possible that the House majority will persist much longer in refusing to adjourn. The resolution providing against the continuance of pay has been sent back by the Governor with a message of disapproval, the body of which is at once impertinent and foolish.

THE celebration of the bi-centenary of Germantown, or rather of the beginning of German immigration to America, calls public attention to an element in our national make-up whose importance in the past and probable importance in the future are greatly undervalued. Those who have discussed the founders of America have fixed attention on the Puritans and the Quakers. Of late, the importance of the Scotch-Irish has begun to obtain recognition. But the Germans of Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia and Georgia are overlooked for the most part. The early German settlers were as much exiles for conscience's sake as were the Quakers or the Pilgrim Fathers. The Reformed from the Palatinate, the Lutherans of Salzburg, the Mennonites of Northern Germany and Holland, the Dunkers and Separatists of the Rhine Valley, and the Schwenkfelders of Silesia,—all had passed through the fiery furnace of religious persecution. It was to Pennsylvania especially that they came, as to a Commonwealth founded by those who had learned toleration in the school of persecution. The travels of WILLIAM PENN in Holland and Germany helped to turn the thoughts of all the lesser religious bodies to the new colony, where religious liberty was a fundamental law. The Mennonites who came to Germantown in 1683 were but the first wave of an emigration which made Eastern Pennsylvania in the first half of the eighteenth century a museum of sectarian curiosities, such as was surpassed only by the territories of the tolerant Prince of BERLEBURG-WITTGENSTEIN, in Westphalia. The advent of the Lutheran Church as a power in the Commonwealth, and even the rise of the Reformed Church into great prominence, came with the decline of the lesser sects. But even now the religious coloring of our old German population is very much variegated. We have no Inspired or Separatists; but the Seventh-Day Baptists, Dunkers and Mennonites still remain; and the Schwenkfelders, who now are extinct in Europe, linger on in Pennsylvania.

On the industrial side, the Pennsylvania Germans have been important as probably the best farmers in the country. Their huge barns and their clover and lime rotation are the features of an agricultural method under which their land has increased steadily in productive power, while nearly every other class of settlers have worn out more or less of our agricultural area. They have a passion for land, and when they buy they seem never to let go. They have rooted out the Scotch-Irish settlers in large districts in this State, and are still extending their conquests.

They have not been a progressive people in either literary or intellectual pursuits. It is only within the present generation, and to a moderate degree, that they have thrown themselves open to the influences of the newer culture in their Fatherland, while they have been too much isolated from the general intellectual movement of the country by their use of a language which is neither German nor English, but a mixture of the two.

IN Massachusetts, on Wednesday, the Republicans put into shape their contest with General BUTLER by nominating for Governor GEORGE D. ROBINSON, the present member of Congress from the twelfth district of that State. This action was unexpected forty-eight hours earlier, all the indications having been that Mr. HENRY L. PIERCE would be agreed upon with almost entire unanimity. Mr. PIERCE, however, decided for himself not to accept the nomination, his judgment being that he would not be so strong a candidate as Mr. ROBINSON. This opinion may or may not have been sound; in most respects, Mr. PIERCE would certainly have been a popular as well as a worthy nominee; and whether Mr. ROBINSON will do better seems at this distance doubtful. But it will be very surprising if, opposed by the latter, General BUTLER should again carry the State. The controversies of class and the differences of social feeling which he has stirred up will be artfully used to his advantage; but even with this aid it seems incredible that he can have this year a majority of the voters of Massachusetts in his following. In one way, it is true, his success might be to the Republican advantage nationally; for it would much increase the possibility of his grasping the Democratic nomination for President next year, and such a consummation might certainly be cheerfully hoped for by the Republicans.

It may be added that no recent campaign in Massachusetts has excited so much interest as does the pending struggle. The probabilities are discussed as they were twenty years ago, when the Republicans of every State felt a responsibility to the whole country for their local result. The solid men of Boston turned out to attend the primaries last week, and the availability of this or that candidate has been discussed as eagerly as though the Presidency of the nation were at stake. As usual, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is found taking the most extraordinary and exceptionable course that is possible for him. Mr. PHILLIPS has his uses as showing how many fine things can be said in defence of the worst causes. His championship of Russian Nihilism in his Phi Beta Kappa oration of some years back may be paralleled with the letter in which he advocates the re-election of Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER as a means to rid the State of the incubus of Republicanism. On nine subjects out of ten, Mr. PHILLIPS is in far closer agreement with the Republican party than with any other. But he always has hated those who dissented from him on that tenth point more than those with whom he differed by the breadth of the sky. As he applauded South Carolina and sneered at Governor ANDREW in 1860, so he now takes up the cause of BUTLERISM just when his State is rising to cast off a worse incubus than any Republicanism possibly could be.

STATE POLITICAL MOVEMENTS that are important both as to results this year and influences next year are to be noted in several directions. In New Jersey, on Tuesday, the Republicans nominated JONATHAN DIXON, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, for Governor. He is regarded as a strong man, and has signified that he will resign his seat on the bench and make an active canvass. The contest in this State will therefore be an earnest one, and the result may be regarded as uncertain. The Democratic candidate for Governor, LEON ABBETT, of Hudson County, has not a cordial support from all his party, and a strong and popular opponent may beat him. Such a result would affect the standing of New Jersey in appearance, if not in reality, as to the Presidential contest.

In Maryland, on Wednesday, the Democratic convention nominated ROBERT M. McLANE, of Baltimore, for Governor, almost without opposition. The movement in favor of Governor HAMILTON, the present incumbent, who has been vigorously criticising his own party and exposing its shortcomings, proved weak, the delegates from his own county (Washington,) alone giving him support, and this only as to a complimentary expression in the platform. It is reasonable to presume from the course which Governor HAMILTON has taken that his section of the party will passively if not openly antagonize Mr. McLANE, and that there will be a sharp and probably a close contest in the State. The Republicans of Maryland, however, like those of Delaware and some other States, are so rent by factional differences as to usually throw away their opportunities of success; and this is their present danger.



THE New York Republicans on Wednesday harmoniously renominated the present incumbents of the minor State offices, except the Treasurer, and appeared to entertain a hopeful view of their future prospects. The two United States Senators appeared "at the front," Mr. LAPHAM acting as the temporary and Mr. MILLER as the permanent presiding officer, and all the indications of the proceedings were those of an earnest and fairly hopeful party effort. There was a noticeable absence of many of the older factional leaders, and still more remarkable was the fact that ex-Senator PLATT and Mr. JOHN F. SMYTH were dropped, without their consent or approval, from the State Committee. This body, whose influence upon the future course of the party through the details of organization is so great, contains a majority of those who have belonged to the "Stalwart" element; but it is evident that there are in progress many changes in the relations of individuals and factions in New York, and when due allowance is made for these it becomes altogether unsafe to form any very definite conclusions as to the future of the Republican organization there. Senator MILLER in his address urgently and vigorously stated the demand for party reform, and outlined a definite plan in relation to it which we may discuss later.

JUDGE BOND, of the United States Circuit Court in Virginia, has supplemented the decision of the Supreme Court by a ruling which seriously affects the question of the State debt. The Supreme Court decided that the State law enacting that the coupons of the State's bonds should be received in payment of taxes, was of the nature of a contract with the State's creditors, and that the subsequent law repealing this legislation was unconstitutional, as the Constitution of the United States forbids the passage of State laws which impair the obligation of contracts. At the same time, it decided that under the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution the creditor of the State had no remedy but such as the State chose to furnish through its own courts. This decision, therefore, does not in the least justify the appeal made to it by the Democratic State Convention in their surrender to the Readjusters. On the contrary, it distinctly throws the responsibility upon the State, and indicates that the Court shares the opinion generally entertained as to the moral character of the readjustment.

Judge BOND now decides that a tax-payer who offers State coupons in payment of taxes has made a full legal tender, and that the tax-collector can be restrained by a perpetual injunction from levying upon that property. We should rejoice to see this decision sustained, as it is in the interest of public honesty. But we fail to see how it can be brought into harmony with the second half of the former decision. In that the Supreme Bench seemed to say that the United States could give no redress against a State, and we do not see how the authority of the State can be sundered from the responsibility of its officials.

THE people of Southern Dakota are holding their unauthorized convention to draft a State Constitution. The point of chief interest in their proceedings thus far is the rejection of a clause enacting Prohibition. We find it impossible to attach much importance to the convention, for we see no likelihood that the next Congress will admit Dakota as a State of the Union. There will be no want of excuses for refusing, and one is found in the protest of the people of the northern end of the Territory, who have been holding a convention of their own, not to effect a separation, but to resist it. At the same time, there is no reason for the proposal to keep Dakota united in its admission. It is a mistake to admit States of unwieldy size, like Kansas or Nebraska, without security for their subsequent division.

At the opening of a COBDEN coffee-house in Birmingham, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT made a speech in which he gave his views as to the best legislation for the promotion of temperance. Mr. BRIGHT is a total abstainer, but by no means a Prohibitionist. He does not support Sir WILFRED LAWSON's measure to establish local option, nor even Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's proposal to authorize English cities to try the GÖTENBURG plan. He thinks the latter would fail; but we find no reason for the belief in the reports of his speech which have reached us. Mr. BRIGHT has a great respect for vested rights. He wishes for no "hurricane legislation" on this subject. He would approve of a law fixing both the maximum and the minimum number of public-houses in every

city; but he would require the municipality to buy out the houses which would have to be closed in effecting the reduction. For this purpose he would hand over the income from licenses to the municipalities, in order that they might buy out the most objectionable liquor dealers, retaining those who kept orderly houses and respected the law. We understand that he would vest the municipality with a veto on the establishment of new places for the liquor traffic. These suggestions are worth attention. We are far from regarding them as adequate, but they serve to show that the matter of regulating the liquor traffic has not been the object of all the attention which can be applied to it profitably.

FOR some years past, we have heard but little of Mr. JOSEPH ARCH, the founder of trade-unions among the farm-hands of Southern England, and the originator of an agitation which called attention to the wrongs of this much-suffering class. In the immediate objects of his agitation, Mr. ARCH had a good measure of success, both in securing improvements in legislation and in effecting an immediate though by no means a sufficient change in the relations of the laborers to their employers. He now comes forward to insist on the restoration of the peasant proprietorship, or something like it, as essential to the welfare of the country. Two and a half centuries ago, as everybody knows, England was in the hands of small farmers who had, if not ownership of the land, at least hereditary possession at a fixed rent. This yeoman class has been swept away to make room for capitalist farmers and for sheep, their immemorial rights to their tenures and to the English commons having been transferred to the landlords with the help of the lawyers and with the concurrence of Parliament and the courts. The bulk of them have become wage-earners in the cities which have grown up in the meantime; a remnant linger on as farm laborers, more numerous in the Southern shires and wherever there are no manufactures. These farm-hands are the most wretched class of English workmen. Mrs. HENRY WOOD in her "Johnny Ludlow" has given a painful picture of their condition. They are overworked and underfed; they become decrepit at an early age; their children are obliged to begin their career as laborers long before they have attained a proper muscular development. They live in cottages which the farmers rent to them, and from which they may be expelled at the end of the month, if there be any disagreement as to wages. These cottages, as a rule, have no gardens attached.

Mr. ARCH thinks that the time has come to do something for these poor people. He wants to have Parliament settle them on the waste and unoccupied lands, of which England has millions of acres, much of them in the most fertile parts of the island, and nearly all of them better than the wretched mixture of peat and gravel on which the Flemish peasant has done agricultural wonders. These waste lands are included in the estates of private owners, and are not reclaimed, according to a report to the House of Lords, because it no longer pays to extend the area of cultivation in Great Britain. It does pay to extend that area in Belgium, where the briar-grown gravels of the Kempen are becoming a land of small but highly fertile farms. It would pay to try the same experiment in England, where the scanty remnant of the old yeoman class in Cumberland and other remote districts still hold their heads above water in spite of agricultural depression, which they are said to feel less than any other class. And if the English nobility and gentry felt the responsibility of their position they might find it to their interest, as patriots no less than as capitalists, to put their money into this enterprise, rather than into wheat and grazing lands in our far West. Already, seven English estates in America—five of them owned by noblemen,—are reported to contain about 4,800,000 acres of American land, and probably as much more is owned in smaller parcels.

THE riot against foreigners in Canton is a natural accompaniment of the popular excitement against French encroachments in Anam. It is but natural that the Chinese should hate Europeans. Since the first coming of the "*fan kwei*" to the central "Celestial Flowery Empire," the Chinese have experienced little but injustice and outrage at the hands of these intruders. The laws of the Empire have been overridden, its autonomy destroyed, its people demoralized and its industries injured, through the relations with the outside world which have

been forced upon it. The governmental system of China is so loosely jointed that the imperial Government has no means to prevent these outbreaks; but it will be held responsible for them as no European power would be. Egypt and China get harder measure in such matters than Christian States deal out to each other.

THE situation in Afghanistan is again disturbed. The Ghilzais, whose adherence gave ABD-UR-RAHMAN Khan the emirate, have risen against him, and it is quite uncertain that he will be able to assert his authority. The English Tories twit the Liberals with their friend's difficulties, but are met with the answer that the Liberal policy means leaving the Afghans to settle their own affairs as they please. If the Ghilzais set up a new emir, England will recognize him, and will not drive him into the arms of the Russians by taking part with his predecessor.

[See "News Summary," page 382.]

#### THE LUTHER CELEBRATION.

THE Lutherans of Germany, instead of concentrating the celebration of the fourth centenary of LUTHER's birth upon a single day and a single city, seem to have distributed it over a number of cities in which his life was spent, and over several days of the centennial year. First came Erfurt, where he received his college education, became a monk, and lived until his call to the professorship at Wittenberg. Second comes Wittenberg itself, his home almost without interruption from 1508 till his death in 1546. Last, we presume, will come Eisleben, where the great reform first saw the light of day on the tenth day of November, in the year 1483.

No other German celebration could excite so much interest throughout the rest of the world; for no other German occupies such a position in the world's history as does MARTIN LUTHER. There are those who regard KANT or HEGEL, LESSING or GOETHE, as greater than LUTHER; but none of these has come home so closely to people of other countries as has the Reformer. His name is a household word throughout Protestant Christendom; *i. e.*, among the most progressive, enlightened and prosperous peoples of the world. To his initiative as a reformer those peoples in great part owe the qualities which give them their pre-eminence in the present and their prospects in the future; to his memory is due the tribute of respect which mankind must pay to the great leaders and benefactors of mankind.

But whatever LUTHER may be to people of other countries he always must be more to Germans than to other Protestants. He is the German man,—more distinctly such than any other in German history. The best qualities of the Teutonic character,—staunch truthfulness, loyalty to wife and home, childlike simplicity, cheerfulness, happy humor, fervent devotion to the Fatherland, fearless faith in God, and joy in the truths of the gospel,—all these are united in LUTHER as in no one else. He is not the less dear to German hearts because he was not a faultless man. He had his defects of temper, and even his contemporaries were scandalized by the violence of his polemical writings. He had not learned the lessons of toleration as well as some men of his time. He displayed a thoroughly unconciliatory spirit in his dealings with the Swiss (or Reformed,) theologians. He could be coarse at times to a degree which went beyond some of his contemporaries, but which gave less offence in that outspoken age than it would in ours. He made some very bad blunders, as in his reluctant consent to the bigamy of PHILIP of Hesse. But after all allowance is made for his scars and wrinkles he remains one of the grandest figures in religious history,—a figure of mountainous bulk, in whose outline scars are hardly noticeable.

The central point in the man's character was his profound and unshaken faith in the living God. Of MOSES it is written that "he endured as seeing Him who is invisible." It might be written of LUTHER also. That vision went with him through his life. God was the first of realities with him. Hence his personal contempt for danger when the fate of HUSS seemed to impend over him at Worms. Hence also his contempt for considerations of policy when he could see a clue to the right course. Hence his constant refusal to cast himself and his cause upon the support of this or that party in the State, although he was most urgent in summoning each in its turn to the work of reformation. He stood unshaken and as on a rock amid the shifts and changes of his time, always believing that a higher power than emperors, princes

and nobles had a hand in the making of history, and would fail in nothing that the good cause required. "If our LORD GOD will have His church," said he, "then we tell Him plainly that He must uphold it. We could not do so for an hour, and if we could we should be the proudest asses under heaven." And as he trusted in God for great things so also for small,—for Dr. LUTHER's life and safety. When his wife writes that she has been anxious about these during his absence on a journey, he replies humorously that her anxiety has done him fine service, as he has been all but burned alive in his inn and has but escaped being crushed by a falling rock, and that if she continues her care, instead of leaving him to God's care, perhaps the earth will open and swallow him down! Courage of this kind, the courage that carries a man forward unflinchingly in the defence of principles, is not a cheap or common quality.

LUTHER's truthfulness like his courage had its root in religious faith, and like that it was a marked quality in the man. He waged a lifelong warfare upon edifying lies,—the shams and pretences which churchmen and statesmen tolerate in the belief that the people need to be governed by falsehoods. He had the strong man's hatred of lies, and the conviction that the truth is always edifying, a lie never so. He hated lies as a German also. In one of his works he calls attention to the truthfulness of the German character as distinguishing the Teuton from the Italian. The Italian, he notices, is not offended at being called a liar; the German will make no jest of it, but takes it as the worst of insults. And on this quality, in his opinion, Teutonic society must rest; when princes cease to keep faith with their people, and the people with each other, then society must resolve itself into its elements. There is nothing more Protestant in LUTHER's reformation than this principle that truth is always edifying, a lie always mischievous. It is true that those who think they are carrying forward his work have not always been faithful to it. They too often have yielded to that partisan spirit which is essentially a spirit of lies. They too often have yielded to the spirit of fear which suggests that the truth for its own sake is not the chief end of man, but only so much of the truth as is edifying. In nearly every new controversy, the first voices heard are those of weak brethren who insist, not on the falsehood, but on the dangerous character, of any new opinion that has been broached. Had LUTHER listened to such voices, there would have been no Reformation. He saw as clearly as man could that his own chief doctrine—that of justification by faith,—was liable to great abuses; but when he was satisfied of its truth he went forward, leaving consequences to God.

LUTHER is dear to his countrymen as the vindicator of the sacredness of family life as the best and most Christian kind of living. For many long years after he had ceased to believe in the celibate life as the best, he continued to obey the vows of poverty and celibacy, rather than give offence to weak consciences. Even when he had satisfied himself that religious vows have only so much force as they derive from their conformity to the will of God, and that therefore these two vows had none, he still remained unmarried. It was not until 1525, when he was in his forty-second year, and when he had observed the vow of celibacy for twenty years in both its letter and its spirit, and when one of the German princes called upon him to exemplify his teachings by his practice, that he took to wife a good woman who like himself had renounced the obligations of that vow. What their family life was, in cheerful devoutness and constancy of faith, we know from the letters that passed between him and his wife, from the accounts left us by those who visited him in Wittenberg, and, above all, from that most indiscriminate and often blundering but still admirable record of what passed at his own table, the "Tischreden" ("Table-Talk"). It seems that we have in this huge congeries of his sayings little more than the record of the year 1534. Yet it exhibits the overflow of a mind large in its intellectual and moral interests, richly stored with the fruits of study and observation, and heartily devout in all things. We should have known LUTHER less intimately had no such Boswellian zeal been busy with him, in spite of his resistance and his protests. Some of his finest sayings are in the "Table-Talk;" and while it contains much that his enemies love to quote it remains a remarkable monument to the household piety of a great and good man. His Christianity was not an official dress; he never laid it aside. His heart was full, and his mouth ran over with good thoughts.



From the first days of his appearance as a reformer, the family and marriage held a lofty place in his thoughts. Divesting himself of scholastic sophistications, he fell back on the old Teutonic ideas of woman's worth and of the family's dignity. He hated monkery, he said, because it debarred men from bearing rule in the house, the State, or the Church. In the family, he told his people, they would find the true monastery, full of crosses and trials as many as the soul needed, but full also of joys and blessings such as the monks never knew.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

A QUESTION of international as well as family relations was involved in a recent statement by the *Cologne Gazette* as to the nature of a letter written by the Comte de PARIS. His mother was the Princess HÉLÈNE of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who died in 1857. She was an admirable person whose dignified and courageous attitude at the crisis of 1848 won her general applause. The Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG gave the Duchesse and her sons a home, and all they needed, when they were compelled to fly almost penniless from Paris, and during their mother's life most cordial relations were maintained betwixt the families. Hence in April last the Mecklenburg Court communicated to the princes the death of the Grand Duke, which brought, according to the story of the *Cologne Gazette*, a reply to the effect that they desired as Frenchmen to break off all communication with their German relatives. But a correspondent at Schwerin, writing to the *Kreuz Zeitung*, emphatically denies the story, and declares that "the Prince's answer was characterized as much by its tone of sympathetic kindness as of friendship," and that "thus all the insinuations of the Cologne journal fall to the ground."

NOTHING more revolutionary has been lately seen in American journalism than the bold step announced without previous warning on Tuesday by the *New York Times*. This step was the reduction of its price to two cents a copy,—a rate unprecedented for a journal so large and so expensive as to its contents. The old price of the *New York* double-sheets—the *Times*, *Tribune*, *Herald* and *World*,—was three cents, but from that they went up to four. Some years ago, the *Herald* reduced again to three cents, and later the *World*, finding its circulation small, came down to two; but the *Times* and *Tribune* have remained at four cents, and have doubtless grown in circulation at that. The present step is an extraordinary one, and is taken apparently as a stroke of enterprise; certainly, it is not under pressure of declining circulation or diminished advertising. Its consequences as to other journals must be important. The *Tribune* on Wednesday announced a reduction to three cents, and it is hard to see how the *Sun* can maintain itself at two cents in competition with the *Times*, though most of its readers are of a particular class, and would be better pleased, no doubt, with it than with the larger and more "solid" *Times*. The latter now seems really to give too much for its price.

THE annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania will be held at Bellefonte on October 10th, 11th and 12th. It will be composed of delegates from the various auxiliary unions (two hundred and twenty-five in number,) in the State, and addresses are expected from Mrs. HUNT of Boston and Mrs. BALDWIN of Trenton, as well as others known as "home workers," including Mrs. WITTENMYER, Mrs. HANNAH WHITALL SMITH, and Miss WHITE.

A VERY INTERESTING and very creditable monograph on "The Mennonites" has just been issued by E. K. MARTIN, Esq., of the bar of Lancaster County (Penna.), through the house of Messrs. EVERTS & PECK, Philadelphia. Mr. MARTIN refers more particularly in his paper to those of the sect that made their home, early in the history of Pennsylvania Colony, in Lancaster County, but he gives a preliminary study of the origin of the Mennonites under the teachings of MENNO SIMON, of Friesland, early in the sixteenth century, and he treats at some length of other features not strictly local, including the relations of the several "peace bodies" to the State in the Revolutionary period. To some of his conclusions exceptions might be made, but his work generally is well done, and it must be regarded as a further gratifying evidence of the growth of the historical spirit in Pennsylvania.

MR. HENRY C. CONRAD, of Wilmington, who has been for a number of years the actuary in charge of the schools (maintained partly by public funds and taxes, and partly by private contributions,) for colored people in Delaware, has had printed a paper read before the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, held at Rehoboth Beach in August just past. Mr. CONRAD traces in this the origin of the work, describes its progress, and states its present position. It began in December, 1866, by a meeting of a few interested people in Wilmington, and was sustained entirely by philanthropic effort and the colored people's own subscriptions until 1875, when the Legislature authorized the taxing of the colored people for school purposes, and the use of the revenue thus derived to aid their own schools. This, however, was not

more than one-third enough; it was helped somewhat in 1881 by making an annual appropriation of twenty-four hundred dollars from the income of the State fund, and in 1883 this was increased to five thousand dollars. Under the encouragement of this legislation, the schools have lately developed very materially. They have risen in number from forty-six to sixty-seven, while the number of scholars has gone from 1,997 to 3,121. (A later enrolment in the State outside of the city of Wilmington is stated to be 3,439.)

Mr. CONRAD's paper does justice to a very worthy and, on the whole, very successful piece of philanthropic work, much indebted in its earlier stages to THOMAS KIMBER, JR., and WILLIAM S. HILLES (the latter now deceased), and indebted at all times to such energetic and faithful workers as Bishop ALFRED LEE and WILLIAM P. BANCROFT.

A VERY DIFFICULT and much more trying field for the work of educating the colored people is that in the farther South, where Rev. Dr. HAYGOOD, the excellent and able president of Emory College (Georgia), has been laboring with the great "SLATER fund" in his hands. Dr. HAYGOOD is a Southern Methodist, an earnest, wiry, resolute man, under fifty years of age, who fought under STONEWALL JACKSON, and turned when the war was over to do practical work for the section where he lives. His addresses recently in favor of negro education have aroused a murmur of low political criticism in the South, at the same time that they have called forth very many cordial and emphatic words of endorsement from all quarters of the country. We regard his work as of the utmost importance, and shall be surprised if he do not prove that the majority of intelligent Southern men are disposed to do rightly and act fairly in this great business.

A RECENT ARTICLE in the London *Times* gives some interesting details about M. CLEMENCEAU, the French Republican, and leader of the extreme Left in the Chambers. He is by origin a Breton. His age is but forty-two; he took to politics only after the collapse of the Second Empire. Prior to that time, he had been a physician in Paris, and gained much popularity by establishing in his district a free dispensary. He served most efficiently as mayor of the eighteenth district during the siege, and the death-rate in his district was lower than in any other of the city. He vehemently opposed GAMBETTA (with whose personal character and Southern instincts he, as a thorough Northerner, was entirely out of sympathy,) as not pronouncedly Republican enough. No one probably has had so strong a hand in the anti-clerical policy of the Republican Government. He is a clever, lucid speaker, and bears a rather military appearance.

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S ANCESTRY.

THE London *Athenæum* in a recent issue prints the following paragraph:

"The grandfather of President Lincoln was a resident of Norwich, in England, and the inscription over his tomb in that city runs as follows: 'In memory of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, of this parish, who died July 13th, 1780, aged seventy-nine years; and Hannah, his daughter, who died September 23d, 1769, aged six years. "From Thee, great God, we spring; to Thee we tend; path, motive, guide, original and end." Mr. John Leach, of Yarmouth, has had this inscription photographed at his own expense, for presentation to friends of the distinguished American President."

As this has been extensively copied, and by many American journals, it may seem worth while to say that the known facts concerning Mr. Lincoln's ancestry show the entire inaccuracy of the statements in the paragraph, so far as they specify a near relationship to him on the part of the person deceased. It may be that the latter was a distant kinsman of the President; but he could not have been more than that. The President's progenitors for several generations had been born in this country, and his grandfather, as he explicitly stated (in a letter, 1848, to Hon. Solomon Lincoln, of Hingham, Mass.), died in Kentucky about 1784, two years after emigrating to that Territory from Rockingham County, Virginia.

A great many facts concerning the Lincolns have been published, and many inaccurate statements, like that of the *Athenæum*, have been added to the array. But independent of what the President himself stated in the correspondence with Hon. Solomon Lincoln the most serviceable and conclusive data are those which have been gleaned in recent years from the county records of Eastern Pennsylvania and the State records of New Jersey. Some of these are given in this article for the first time, so far as we are aware.

As the clue to the whole, we extract as follows from the President's letters above referred to. They were written in 1848, when he was a member of Congress. He said:

"My father's name is Thomas; my grandfather's was Abraham, the same as my own. My grandfather went from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky about the year 1782, and two years afterward was killed by the Indians. We have a vague tradition that my great-grandfather went from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and that he was a Quaker. Further than this I have never heard anything. It may do no harm to say that 'Abraham' and 'Mordecai' are common names in our family. . . . I have mentioned that my grandfather's name was Abraham. He had, as I think I have heard, four brothers,—Isaac, Jacob, Thomas and John. He had three sons,—Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas,—the last my father. My uncle Mordecai had three sons,—Abraham, James and Mordecai."

To this general statement may next be added that of Mr. David J. Lincoln, of Birdsboro', Berks County (Pennsylvania), who is undoubtedly of the President's tribe. He says that Mordecai, great-great-grandfather of the President, came from England and settled in Massachusetts, where his wife died. Removing then to Pennsylvania before 1735, he took up one thousand acres of land in that part of what is now Berks County, on the east bank of the Schuylkill near Reading, which then was included in Philadelphia County. There he remarried. A son by his first wife (born in Massachusetts,) was named John, and he it was who went to Virginia about 1750, and whose son Abraham (probably born in Pennsylvania,) removed to Kentucky and was the President's grandfather.

With these general statements to outline the case, we may proceed to give some recorded facts. Mordecai Lincon (so he spells it), of Amity, in the county of Philadelphia (now Berks), made his will February 23d, 1735, and it was proved June 7th, 1736, showing that his death occurred between these dates. He names in it his son John, Mordecai and Thomas, and his daughters Hannah, Mary, Ann and Sarah, and he makes provision should there be a posthumous child. To John he leaves "a certain piece of land lying in the Jerseys," containing three hundred acres; and some other land "lying at Matjaponix [or Matjaponia,] in the Jerseys," is given to the daughters. Mordecai and Thomas are given in equal parts "my land situated in Amity." His wife Mary is appointed executrix, and his "loving friends and neighbors, Jonathan Robeson and George Boone," trustees to assist her.

These names, it will be seen, correspond with those mentioned by the President, and John is identified as the emigrant to Virginia mentioned by Mr. David J. Lincoln. Whether he first went to "the Jerseys" to occupy his inheritance, is not known; but the records in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton show that November 8th, 1748, John Lincoln, who describes himself as son and heir of Mordecai Lincoln, "late of Pennsylvania, but formerly of New Jersey," made a deed for lands in Middlesex County, they being the same, as appears by other of the records, which Mordecai Lincoln, his father, had bought in 1720.

Research by Mr. Samuel Shackford, of Cook County, Illinois, recently made, affects slightly the general statement of Mr. David J. Lincoln, given above. He concludes that the immigrant from England was Samuel, who came from Norwich and settled in Massachusetts. "He had a son, Mordecai the first, who in turn had two sons, Mordecai the second and Abraham, both of whom came first to New Jersey and subsequently to Eastern Pennsylvania," Mordecai having a son John born to him in New Jersey. (This modifies what had been already stated in no essential particular, but simply makes it fuller and doubtless more exactly accurate.)

Now let us turn for a moment to search for Abraham, the brother, who came with Mordecai ("second" in Mr. Shackford's list,) from Massachusetts into Eastern Pennsylvania by way of the Jerseys. The will of Abraham Lincoln, "of Springfield Township, in the county of Chester, blacksmith," was made April 1st and proved April 27th, 1745. He mentions in it his sons Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and John, and daughters Rebecca and Sarah. These, as the President said, were the family names, and it may fairly be concluded, no doubt, that this Chester County blacksmith was the second of the two brothers. His name, it may be added, appears repeatedly in the records of Chester County as a township officer, etc., and he was a purchaser of land in Springfield, in 1729.

Whether John, who went down to Virginia, was a Quaker, according to the tradition mentioned by his ever-famous great-grandson, is not certain; but it is quite settled that some of his kinsfolk in Berks County were. They lived in the Quaker settlement about Oley and Exeter, where George Boone and others had taken up land, along the Schuylkill, about 1718. George Boone, as may have been noticed, was one of the trustees named in Mordecai Lincoln's will, and he was the uncle of Daniel Boone. He was a pillar for many years of the Friends' meeting of the neighborhood, Exeter Monthly Meeting, and his wife Deborah, who was a Howell, from Haverford, in Chester County (now Delaware), has a memorial in the "Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Collection" of 1787. Moreover, George Boone's brother James (whose wife was a Foulke, of Berks County,) had a daughter Ann, who married Abraham Lincoln, a man prominent in the affairs of Berks County, and a member of the State Legislature in several years succeeding the Revolution. He died in 1806, "in his seventieth year," and he was in all probability the very posthumous child for whom Mordecai, dying in 1736, had made provision. That he was not a Quaker in early life, however his elder brother John might have been, is shown by the fact that Ann Boone on her marriage with him was "dealt with" by Exeter Monthly Meeting for marrying "out of membership," as appears from its records, and "made an acknowledgment" of her breach of the discipline in August, 1761. Her husband was undoubtedly the great-uncle of the President.

As to the Lincoln whose inscription at Norwich, in England, the London journal mentions, and to whom we may now return, nothing seems to be plain from our American records, except that he could only have been a distant kinsman. But that he was of the same blood may

be fairly inferred from his given name, Abraham, and from the stated fact that the original immigrant, Samuel, came from Norwich. Some close connection may have been kept up between the families on the two sides of the ocean in the earlier generations; for Abraham, the Springfield blacksmith, makes particular allusion in his will to the fact that his son Mordecai was an absentee, and provides for him, "if he returns into this province within the term of seven years next after my decease." This wanderer possibly had returned to England.

#### HEAD-MASTERS AT WESTMINSTER.

THE appointment of a new head-master to Westminster School has given rise to some interesting anecdotes anent this famous foundation, which existed long before Elizabeth's day, although she by bestowing upon it certain privileges has been commonly regarded as founder. The predecessor of the famous Dr. Busby was Lambert Osbolston. A letter of his to Laud's opponent, Bishop Williams, containing some obscure reflections on Laud, fell into the wrong hands, and the head-master was sentenced by the Star Chamber to lose all his spiritualities, pay a fine of five thousand pounds sterling to the King and a like sum to the Archbishop, have his ears nailed to the pillory in the presence of his scholars in Dean's Yard, and be imprisoned during the King's pleasure. Osbolston saved his ears by flight. "He hath gone beyond Canterbury," said the wits of 1638. The Long Parliament got him restored to his benefices, though not to his mastership, for which Busby was already approving his fitness.

Busby, born in 1606, ruled with a very high hand for forty-seven years. He was a champion flogger, and tradition avers extended his castigations even to outsiders. It is told how one afternoon when he was correcting themes there was a great noise of juniors playing. Busby twice sent down to stop the riot, but as this had no effect despatched several big boys to bring up the chief culprits. A lean Frenchman happened to be standing in Dean's Yard. Him Busby's emissaries dragged, frantically resisting, up the school-room steps. "Horse him!" said Busby, when the young rogues had declared that this was the man who had made all the noise; and to the unspeakable delight of the whole school the Frenchman was well whipped and then hustled out. Boiling with rage, he hastened to the nearest coffee-house and wrote a challenge which he sent to Busby by a porter. The Doctor had no sooner read it than he said: "Fetch a rod and horse this man!" and the porter was served like his principal. He returned to tell what had happened, and this time the Frenchman could only exclaim: "*C'est un diable!*" It was Busby who receiving Charles II. excused himself for not walking bareheaded, on the ground that his authority over his boys would be gone, if they could suppose that there was a greater man in the land than he. During Busby's reign, a member of the ancient family of Wake took a flogging for a timid friend by assuming his offence. Years rolled by, and England became involved in troubles. Wake, a royalist, was brought before the whilom comrade whom he had befriended at Westminster, and who had become a Roundhead judge. "One good turn deserves another," and the judge now saved his school-fellow's life.

In 1764, Dr. Hinchcliffe was appointed, but resigned after three months, owing, it is believed, to an anomaly which exists to this day. The King's or Queen's scholars—for they change their designation according to the sex of the sovereign,—are allowed access to the houses of Parliament during debates, provided they appear in academicals; but the privilege is not extended to masters. Dr. Hinchcliffe had been fond of attending debates when a boy, and becoming head-master tried to obtain the continuance of his privilege, arguing logically enough that where pupils are admitted the masters who have charge of them should be allowed to enter. But the Speaker could not see things in this light, remarking that boys who came into the House were under his charge. The Chancellor said the same thing as to the House of Lords, upon which Hinchcliffe, who had a high notion of his dignity, shook the dust of Westminster off his shoes. He was soon consoled with the mastership of Trinity, Cambridge, and in 1769 became Bishop of Peterborough.

Westminster has had one head-master, during the last half-century, of world-wide fame, Dean Liddell, of Christ Church, Oxford, joint author with the late master of Balliol of the standard Greek lexicon. The Dean was a Charterhouse man, and his successor at Westminster, Dr. Scott (not his coadjutor in the lexicon), an Etonian. Westminster School has suffered much in popularity of late by being in London. A century ago, large open fields were in near proximity to it; but now all is built over for miles around, and English parents, as is very natural, prefer for their children schools in the country, where there is more light, air, and room for sports.

#### THE UNIVERSITY'S OPPORTUNITY.

THE University of Pennsylvania begins this week the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of its existence, and receives a larger entering class than it has ever before admitted. Yet the fact is undeniable that it has not in the past held, nor does it at present hold, a position of influence in the community at all commensurate with its age and



importance. At one time, the centres of population, of economic importance and of culture for this country were all nearly coincident, and this centre was within the boundaries of New England. The first two of these points have gradually moved southward and westward; the last has remained practically in the same place.

But there is a new kind of culture now needed,—that which belongs to an essentially industrial community. It is the culture which deprives active business and politics of their sordid tendency, and counteracts the materializing effect of a rapid industrial development. It is here that the opportunity of the University of Pennsylvania lies. The great practical methods by which industrial greatness has been attained must have a corresponding body of scientific principles at the bottom of them by which those methods may be tested, broadened and perfected. That the time has passed when men are willing to test the propriety of methods by their mere apparent results, is proved by the present widespread agitation tending toward Free Trade right in the face of the unparalleled prosperity that, in appearance at least, has been attained by a protective system.

In teaching the scientific principles that underlie practical methods, in pointing out the way to find an intellectual life in the midst of an industrial one, in the solution of many hard problems in that borderland where the life of thought and the life of action meet, the University can find a great and noble work, and one for which it has unusual facilities. It inherits alike the library and the teachings of Henry C. Carey, it is the only college of the first rank in this country where a distinctively nationalist theory of polity and economy is defended on scientific grounds, and it is situated in the midst of those communities that owe their existence in their present form to such an economy and polity. It has the opportunity to become a centre from which shall emanate new and better methods for the solution of questions of social science and industrial development, and from which shall go out young men prepared to carry such methods into practical application. It can elevate the active life in the midst of which it exists, and become to the Middle States what Yale, Harvard, and the other Eastern colleges, have been to New England.

The University has a great opportunity; it remains to be seen whether its trustees have the wisdom, its professors the ability, and its students and alumni the loyalty, to grasp the chance which the times have brought in their way.

E. P. C.

#### LITERATURE.

##### UHLHORN'S "CHRISTIAN CHARITY IN THE ANCIENT CHURCH."\*

DR. UHLHORN has undertaken a twofold task in this book,—that of the Christian apologist and that of the historian. There is much difference of merit in his work under these two heads, although it is evident that his motive to be an historian is that he might be an apologist. As an historian Dr. Uhlhorn has entered a field where there is an abundance of material for research, for the early Church was not slow to vaunt its charitable exploits, but where collators have been few. Although this volume is not an exhaustive or philosophical treatise, yet it brings together with much fidelity a mass of charitable antiquities available for the use of the sociologist. The author's candor is shown in at least two conspicuous ways; first, that as fast as he detects the appearance in the Church of any especial form of charity he also perceives pernicious tendencies to cleave to it which obscure or corrupt it; secondly, that while professedly aiming to show the internal antagonism of Christian *caritas* to pagan *liberalitas* he educes instance after instance where the early Christians adopted, or rather inherited, the beneficent customs of the heathen empire. For example, he thinks that the primitive Christians obtained a kind of legal protection by appearing as one of the *collegia tenuiorum* of the Empire, and quotes Tertullian as adopting the technical terms, "*stips*," "*arca*," to describe Church collections; and he notes that the dissemination of the milder manners of the Greeks had filled the Empire with humane impulses (page 41,) at a time when Christianity could have had no appreciable effect on social life.

Two radical defects blemish Dr. Uhlhorn's argument, which we notice with some detail. One is his conception of charity as alms-giving, as where he states on page 126 that a healthy charity is possible only where there are right views entertained of property. Yet in the earlier part of the volume, where he assumes a radical distinction between the love of Christians and the self-seeking of all heathen morality, he works out his point from far worthier conceptions of charity. One need not be surprised then that the author of a laudation of alms-giving should give no trace of an effort to present the effects of alms and institutions on the poor, and that the lavish outpouring of money, and the congestion of unfortunates about hospitals, monasteries and churches, should be presented with the complacency of the Roman deacon who brought out the poor to show to the victorious Goths as the jewels of the Church. The Emperor Julian reproached the pagans with the example of the Jews, who had no paupers among them, and Chalmers thought a society

resting upon its "natural sufficiency," untainted by institutional and organized alms, an unspeakably higher type of community than poor-rates and charity endowments could create. But if Dr. Uhlhorn had taken this view the present book would not have been written.

A second conspicuous defect lies in the relation Dr. Uhlhorn conceives that Christianity bore to heathenism. It is simply arrogance to put down all the amiable impulses of barbarians to self-consideration, and those of ecclesiastical Greeks to disinterestedness. Indeed, the notion of supererogatory works with which the early Church urged on alms-giving until its coffers were full and its porches besieged by an expectant clientage, although an immensely useful method of rebuilding a crumbling social edifice, is hardly less selfish than the alms of the Pharisees, or perhaps the largesses of the Cæsars. Dr. Uhlhorn's work is obliged to note how the Church became the heir of the falling secular empire. It retained and readapted its civilization, and it displays its universal potency more by its power to incorporate the good legacies of all nations and faiths than by antagonizing them with assumptions of exclusive truth and virtue. Surely Christian charity does not need to defame the humanity of the Greeks, the beneficence of Judaism, and the institutions of the Empire, to brighten its escutcheon.

A few minor discrepancies are worth notice. On page 28 the author says that the ancient world never arrived at true charity, because the "spirit of community" was wanting. Yet Greek municipal life was essentially communal, and the idea of charity could not prevail until the Empire had broken down the ancient local and race communisms, and replaced them with humanity. Later on the author presents the Church as free from all radical communism and the upholder of established order. In its early history, when a suspected sect was "scattered abroad" by frequent persecutions, the Church was fruitful of noble hospitalities springing from the "spirit of community." But her institutional charities expanded when that spirit abated. It is also an anachronism to read into the practices of the Apostolic Church the rules of the Elberfeld *Armenverwaltung* or a *bureau de bienfaisance*; and it is hardly fair to either reckon the receivers of public corn in Rome as all proletariates, or to compare on account of that corn the proletariates of Rome with the paupers of Paris.

This book is animated and readable in style, thanks to the translator, and it shows research; but it contributes little to the solution of any social or religious problem. Its notes, instead of being placed at the foot of their appropriate pages, are abominably gathered at the end of the volume.

D. O. K.

"THE OLD SWIMMIN'-HOLE," ETC.—The Hoosier dialect which clothes "The Old Swimmin'-Hole, and 'Leven More Poems," (By "Benjamin F. Johnson of Boone" [James Whitcomb Riley]. Indianapolis: George C. Hitt & Co.,) is not a necessary adjunct to the quality which makes them really poems and not merely humorous verses. In some it heightens, no doubt, the effect of the rural details given with such freshness and accuracy of observation; in others, somewhat interferes with a delicacy of sentiment which would be more naturally expressed in a choicer form of speech. Burns instinctively marked his sense of the bounds of dialect fitness by abandoning his racy Scottish speech in his "Man was made to mourn," and other solemn and devotional poems; and Mr. Riley might possibly have imitated this example advantageously in his "Hymn of Faith," and "The Death of Little Mahala Ashcraft." However, the outward garb is the least important point in the consideration of the poems themselves. There is a genuineness and lively force about these rustic idyls that we have not seen paralleled since the days of *Hosea Biglow*. No conventional images borrowed from English bards intrude dislocatedly into Mr. Riley's landscapes; they are racy of the very rich, dark soil from which they grew. Better than by any descriptive epithets their peculiar qualities can be shown in extracts from some of their most characteristic passages:

"medder lands,  
And country lanes, and swampy trails  
Where long bulrushes bresh my hands;  
And, tilted on the ridered rails  
Of deadnen' fences, 'old bob-white'  
Whistles his name in high delight  
And whirs away."

"I wunder through the underbrush,  
Whare pig-tracks, pintin' to'rds the crick,  
Is picked and printed in the fresh  
Black-bottom lands, like wimmern pick  
Their pie-crusts with a fork, some way,  
When bakin' fer camp-meetin' day."

"So tired you can't lay flat enough,  
And sort o' wish that you could spread  
Out like molasses on the bed."

"When the frost is on the punkin and the  
fodder's in the shock,  
And you hear the kyouck and gobble of  
the struttin' turkey-cock,  
And the clackin' of the guineas and the  
cluckin' of the hens,

\*"Christian Charity in the Ancient Church." By Dr. Gerhard Uhlhorn. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

"And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes  
on the fence;  
The stubble in the furries, kind o' lonesome-  
like, but still  
A-preachin' sermons to us of the barns they  
grewed to fill;  
The straw-stack in the medder an' the  
reaper in the shed;  
The hosses in their stalls below, the  
clover overhead!—  
O! it sets my heart a-clickin' like the  
tickin' of the clock,  
When the frost is on the punkin and  
the fodder's in the shock."

The descriptive is not, of course, the highest form of poetry; but it is one from which much true and pure pleasure can be drawn, and this can be found in no small measure in the didactic poems of Mr. James Whitcomb Riley.

"THE DIOTHAS."—It is always a tempting theme for the imagination to project itself into the distant future of the human race, and writers of fiction have more than once or twice endeavored to construct for us a lively presentment of what the coming ages will bring to our descendants and successors. The most recent experiment in this field is entitled "The Diothas; or, A Far Look Ahead" (By Ismar Thiuse. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons). In this the reader is introduced to "Nuiore," a city which in the ninety-sixth century had succeeded many other extinct cities erected upon the site of the New York of today, holding the proud position, to which Gotham at present only aspires, of metropolis of the world. Of course, in such time and such place as this, there is ample space and verge enough for the fancy of the chronicler of "The Diothas" to disport itself at will and construct such a Utopia as expresses his ideal of what is good. Accordingly, we find that in A. D. 9583 the whole world, once united against the United States, had been handsomely licked and its various nations subdued or persuaded to become members of the American Union; that they all speak the same language,—Anglo-American, of course; that political corruption and judicial shortcomings have been corrected by the simple and easy measure of putting all objectionable officials to death; that the same childlike and bland method has succeeded in "stamping out the criminal classes;" that these pleasant preliminaries being settled the ennobling influences of improved telephones, electric motors and universal irrigation had made of "Nuiore" and its dependencies (the whole world, to wit,) a little heaven here below. Speech-making is abolished, verse-making is a lost art, ladies do not shop for dry goods, everybody works a little and nobody much, no parents have more than three children, and the gentlemen of a family help the ladies to wash the dishes. From this last item illustrative of a perfected social state, and from another representing the male population of the world as so in excess of the female that "the supply of marriageable women is always below the demand," we are inclined to distrust the masculine character assumed by "Ismar Thiuse." Thanks to a considerable admixture of love-making with its social theories, "The Diothas" will be found a sufficiently entertaining vagary of fancy, but by no means the gospel of the future which its author evidently considers it.

"QUESTIONS OF BELIEF."—Mr. Titus Munson Coan has done good service to the ephemeral discussion of skepticism by editing three essays republished from English reviews (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons,) under the caption, "Questions of Belief," in the series of "Topics of the Time." The addition of Mr. Leslie Stephen's excellent article from the *Nineteenth Century*, on "The Suppression of Poisonous Opinions," is irrelevant, while Mr. Shuckburgh's light handling of "Modern Miracles" gives an anticlimax to this little volume of otherwise instructive and attractive reading. One can easily understand the motive for bringing together under one cover Vernon Lee's symposium of three friends in a discussion of the "Responsibilities of Unbelief," Frances Power Cobbe's *critique* thereof under the title of "Agnostic Morality," and Edmund Gurney's review of Professor Seeley's "Natural Religion." These three essays all go to point out the elimination of absolute morality from the prevalent types of scientific skepticism. But one cannot trace that motive through Mr. Stephen's effective argument for legal toleration, or Mr. Shuckburgh's puncture of some trivial evidence for the genuineness of the Lourdes miracles. Mr. Lee presents us with the dilemma of a man who accepts the doctrine of conscience as a social evolution with respect to the indoctrination of his wife and children. Miss Cobbe regards this essay as a piece of autobiography, and with impassioned eloquence argues the dreariness and destructiveness of a creed without a personal God. Mr. Gurney's essay aims to show how Professor Seeley's hope of a future "natural religion" must fall to the ground until the cement of a universal religion is found in what is commonly understood by "supernaturalism." These essays are sympathetic, eloquent and well written. They are all in the interest of conservatism,—a protest against any further destruction of accepted supernaturalism. But one can easily imagine the evolutionist's rejoinder to be that such conservatism leaves out of view the development of history. Destiny and law are not the synonyms of stability, but are terms to indicate the methods of evolution

or change. No doubt a good service is done by writers who point out what sacrifices skepticism requires; but as to what the future may have in store Herbert Spencer once said to his critics that there is no atheism worse than the fear that the truth may be sad.

"THE GREAT NORTHWEST."—The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad leads to the supplying of a demand for information concerning the great region thus opened up to settlement. There has been considerable matter of this kind published, even during the Northern Pacific's period of greatest trial, and there will naturally be a great deal more, now that the project has been carried to so brilliant a termination. One of the neatest and most useful additions so far to this important branch of book-making is Mr. Henry J. Winsor's "The Great Northwest," which has just been published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Winsor in this very timely, practical and handy little volume furnishes travellers a guide which is something more than a gazetteer and time-table to the Northern Pacific Railroad and its principal connections, the Oregon Navigation Co. and the Oregon and California Railroad. In its course, "The Great Northwest" gives descriptions of the territories traversed, the cities, towns and places of note along the route, and numberless facts relating to the population, history, resources, products and natural features of the region comprised in the Northern Pacific system. How enormous this system is, may be imagined from the fact that it embraces in whole or part seven of the largest States and Territories, or about one-sixth of the whole area of the United States. It is a wonderful region that has now first been practically opened to settlement. Mr. Winsor properly prefaces his account of it with a brief sketch of the Northern Pacific Railroad; then, starting with St. Paul (practically the eastern terminus, although the Minnesota capital is, in fact, reached from the trunk-line by a lateral road), he proceeds on his Western journey, making points by the way as already indicated; and he thus covers every mile of the Northern Pacific main line and branches (over three thousand miles in all,) until the great journey is ended at Portland, Oregon. A large number of illustrations fortify the text, and the book is fairly what it claims to be,—*"An Itinerary for the Use of Tourists and Travellers."* It cannot, of course, be exhaustive at all points; but it is full of facts of the kind that the traveller will be most likely to want, and it is well designed, as well as orderly and readable in every part.

"A RIGHTEOUS APOSTATE."—The choice of a theme so unpleasant as that of "A Righteous Apostate" (By Clara Lanza. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons,) can only be accounted for, not to say excused, by strong convictions on the part of the author and a desire to express them; yet what these convictions are it is not entirely easy in the present case for the reader to discover. The story indicated by the title is that of a Catholic priest, *Paul Lamont*, who makes up his mind that he has mistaken his vocation, and so renounces and withdraws from the priesthood, without, however, in any way renouncing his allegiance to the Catholic Church. The chief cause of his concluding himself unfitted for the priesthood is his discovery that his attachment for *Cordelia Héricourt* is stronger and more personal than is allowable between priest and penitent; yet his unbroken conviction of the sanctity of the priestly vows prevents him from any thought of marriage, even when convinced of *Cordelia's* affection for him. So far, the situation though disagreeable is a strong one, and in some hands might furnish a true tragic *motif*; but "A Righteous Apostate" is not only muddled by incomplete statement, but utterly stultified by the final reversal of the decision for separation and self-abnegation, in which *Lamont* and *Cordelia* have both concurred, and by the marriage which follows their unaccounted-for change of views. There is a secondary plot running side by side with the principal theme, in which a pair of female plotters succeed by crime and fraud in depriving the heroine of her fortune. This also is left at loose ends, without even explaining the mysterious disappearance of *Cordelia's* aunt and co-heiress. The story has the air of being built upon a slender foundation of fact, but so clumsily arranged that the whole structure is decidedly rickety.

JOWETT'S "THUCYDIDES."—Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody in his preface to this handsome volume ("Thucydides." Translated into English by B. Jowett, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.,) says: "It would be presumptuous to criticise and superfluous to commend Professor Jowett's translation." These emphatic words, whose truth we fully recognize, effectually stay our pen from any comment on the matter of the volume. We can only give credit to the publishers for the typographical and mechanical excellence displayed in it, thus giving an appropriate setting to the work which the ancient historian not in vain designed to be "an everlasting possession." We thank the editors also for the abundant index, occupying over seventy pages. With all due deference to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., we regret that the second volume of the English edition, "consisting of critical notes, valuable—indeed, intelligible,—only to the Greek scholar," has not been included in the American edition. Yet as here presented the work well deserves a place in every scholar's and, indeed, every gentleman's library.



## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- SONGS OF FAIR WEATHER. By Maurice Thompson. Pp. 99. \$1.50. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE DIOTHAS; OR, A FAR LOOK AHEAD. By Ismar Thiusen. Pp. 358. \$1. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- A RIGHTEOUS APOSTLE. By Clara Lanza. Pp. 423. \$1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- TOPICS OF THE TIME, No. 5. "Questions of Belief." Edited by Titus Munson Coan. Pp. 204. \$0.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- HENRY IRVING: A SHORT ACCOUNT OF HIS PUBLIC LIFE. With Four Illustrations. Pp. 212. \$1.25. W. S. Gottsberger, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- SCIENTIFIC SOPHISMS: A REVIEW OF CURRENT THEORIES CONCERNING ATOMS, APES AND MEN. By Samuel Wainwright, D. D. Pp. 302. \$0.25. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- TWENTY POEMS FROM LONGFELLOW. Illustrated from Paintings by His Son, Ernest W. Longfellow. Pp. 60. \$4. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE BLOOD OF JESUS. By Rev. William Reid, M.A. Pp. 116. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- THE CHILD'S GUIDE TO HEAVEN. By E. Payson Hammond. Pp. 63. \$0.25. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- THE IDEAL FANATIC. By Hester Edwards Porch. Pp. 325. \$1.25. Henry A. Sumner & Co., Chicago. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- A PRIMER OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Charles F. Richardson. Pp. 117. \$0.30. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH. By Henry W. Longfellow. (No. 3 of "Riverside Literature" Series.) Pp. 45. \$0.15. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- PAULINE CHARITY: DISCOURSES ON THE THIRTEENTH CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS. By Rev. Joseph Cross, D. D., LL.D. Pp. 285. \$1.50. Thomas Whittaker, New York.
- ENGLISH CATHEDRALS: THEIR ARCHITECTURE, SYMBOLISM AND HISTORY. Compiled by E. W. Boyd. Pp. 63. \$0.60. Thomas Whittaker, New York.
- HOW TO HELP THE POOR. By Mrs. James T. Fields. Pp. 129. \$0.60. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- HOMILETICS. By James M. Hoppin, Professor in Yale College. Pp. 809. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- FROM GLOOM TO GLADNESS: ILLUSTRATIONS OF LIFE FROM THE BIOGRAPHY OF ESTHER. By Rev. Joseph S. Vandyke, A. M. Pp. 270. \$1. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- THE INNER LIFE OF CHRIST AS REVEALED IN THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW. By Joseph Parker, D. D. Vol. II. Pp. 375. \$1.50. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- THE BIBLE WORK; OR, BIBLE READER'S COMMENTARY. By J. Glentworth Butler, D. D. Vol. I., "The Fourfold Gospel." Pp. 685. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- SEVEN STORIES, WITH BASEMENT AND ATTIC. By the Author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." Pp. 314. \$1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- REVERIES OF A BACHELOR. By "Ik Marvel" (Donald G. Mitchell). New and Revised Edition. Pp. 286. \$1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- RECOLLECTIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER, 1841-65. By Captain Harwar Parker. Pp. 372. \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- GODFREY MORGAN: A CALIFORNIAN MYSTERY. By Jules Verne. Translated by W. J. Gordon. Pp. 272. \$2. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE STORY OF ROLAND. By James Baldwin. Pp. 415. \$2. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE FAIR ENCHANTRESS: A NOVEL. By Miss M. C. Keller. Pp. 310. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

## AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CURIOSITY on the subject of *The English Illustrated Magazine*, the new venture of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. which is to block the terrific inroad of the "vulpine-faced" and "nasal-twanged" American magazines in England, has been partially satisfied by the issuing of a prospectus and specimen pages. It would not appear therefrom that *The Century* or *Harper's* had anything to fear from the new magazine, except possibly in the one matter of price. In extent and variety of contents, there is no comparison between the announced table of contents of the first number and that of any number of either *Harper's* or *The Century*. Here is the full table of *The English Illustrated Magazine* for October (the awkwardness of the title, by the way, is one of the most striking things about the new venture. What are we to familiarly call it,—*The English*, or *The Illustrated*? The old name, *Macmillan*, would have been far better): Frontispiece, "Shy," engraved from the picture by L. Alma Tadema, R. A.; "From the Old Law Courts to the New," by F. Mantland, with illustrations; "Les Casquettes: A Poem," by Algernon Charles Swinburne; "The Dormouse at Home," by Grant Allen, with illustrations; "Rossetti's Influence in Art," by J. Comyns Carr, with illustrations from paintings and drawings by the artist; "The Supernatural Experiences of Patsy Cong," by William Black; "The Oyster," by Professor Huxley, P.R.S., with illustrations; "The Armourer's 'Prentices" (serial), by Charlotte M. Yonge. Here is one serial, one poem, one short story, together with four illustrated articles; say, about one-half of the American measure. It will be noticed that it is English, not American, in its characteristics. It has no American articles at all, while our magazines go boldly to England as well as to other points abroad for material. It seems likely, therefore, that the new enterprise must be aiming rather to hold the English field than to struggle with the Americans on their own special ground. The price is the only point of real dispute. Sixpence—fifteen cents on this side,—is an extraordinary figure, even for the smaller scope of *The English*. It is of no higher grade in a literary and artistic way than *The Century* and *Harper's*, and it promises to furnish very much less matter, but it will cost only half as much. The balance of the problem is settled in advance, as we take it; but the financial part will really be watched with a great deal of interest.

An edition in five volumes of Dr. John Lord's "Historical Lectures" will soon be brought out by Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. A so-called centennial edition of "Irving's Life of Washington" has been got out in quarto form, in two parts, with paper covers, by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Professor Huxley is writing a monograph on Berkeley for the "English Men of Letters" series. Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, will publish soon a book on Brazilian life and manners, by Mr. F. D. Y. Carpenter. J. B. Lippincott & Co., in connection with Smith, Elder & Co., of London, have in preparation a new edition of Thackeray's works which will be published in twenty-six volumes. In this edition will be included some of Thackeray's writings which have not before been collected, with many additional illustrations. New type and fine paper will make this, with the exception of the *édition de luxe*, the largest and handsomest edition that has been published.

The elaborate "Human Anatomy" of Dr. Harrison Allen (Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co.), fully noticed by us some time ago, is now approaching completion. The fifth volume will be issued in about a month, and the sixth and last before the close of the year. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have published the first of their holiday books for this season,—"Twenty Poems from Longfellow," with about fifty illustrations and a portrait, all by the poet's son, Ernest Longfellow. The book is in the usual form of holiday volumes, octavo, very handsomely printed and bound.

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. announce for publication early in October an entirely new edition of Tennyson's "Princess," which no doubt will prove one of the great features of the holiday-book trade. The drawings and engravings have been made expressly for the work, under the supervision of Mr. A. V. S. Anthony, by such artists as F. S. Church, F. Dielman, Mary Hallock Foote, A. B. Frost, A. Fredericks, F. B. Schell, and others of equal rank. The book will make an elegant octavo volume of nearly two hundred and fifty pages, and the price in cloth has been placed at the very moderate figure of six dollars. "The Princess" is a poem of lasting popularity and is deserving of the best care of the book-maker. This setting of it, it is believed, will be the most sumptuous that any of Tennyson's poems have received in any country.

The announcement made by not a few newspapers that M. Coquelin, the great comedian of the *Théâtre Français*, was about to publish his reminiscences of Gambetta, of whom he was one of the closest personal friends, is premature. The book is not only not ready for the press, but the first line of it has not been written. M. Coquelin is making notes now and then for the book, but he intends waiting at least a year or two, until the temper of Gambetta's enemies and political opponents has had time to cool.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore has collected in a volume her "Lectures on Women," and it will soon be published by Lee & Shepard. The formation of an American Ornithologists' Union is now assured. The first convention will be held in the lecture-room of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, on the 26th of September. The new American magazine of fiction, which it was rumored was to be a monthly, will, on the contrary, be published weekly. Mr. William Swinton, who wrote a "History of the Army of the Potomac," is its projector, and the magazine will be known as *Swinton's Story-Teller*. Each number will contain from four to six complete tales from the best procurable story-writers in this country and in England.

Besides a new and uniform edition of the works of Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel"), already announced, Charles Scribner's Sons will soon begin the publication of a collection of "English Verse," edited by W. J. Linton and R. H. Stoddard, in five volumes. The same publishers announce: "Music in England and America," by Dr. F. L. Ritter, an historical survey; "Historical Hand-Book of Italian Sculpture," by Charles C. Perkins; "Biblical Study," by Professor Charles A. Briggs; and "The Doctrine of Sacred Scripture," by Professor George T. Ladd.

Julian Hawthorne's story, "Fortune's Fool," whose publication was interrupted for some months and then resumed, is brought to a close in the September number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. Other contents of note in the same issue are an article by Alfred R. Wallace on "The 'Why' and the 'How' of Land Nationalization," and an elaborate historical study, by Alice Gardner, on "The Emperor Julian's View of Christianity."

Professor Boyesen pays a worthy tribute to Turgeneff in *The Critic* of September 22d, in which number Miss Charlotte Adams writes of "Western Influence on Russian Literature." The weekly issue of *The Critic* is resumed with this number.

Dr. Schiller-Szinessy, of Cambridge University (England), is issuing a new edition of the Psalms, according to the text of the Cambridge manuscript Bible. The new work, the first part of which has just appeared, contains the longer commentary of R. David Zimchi, critically edited from numerous manuscripts and from the early editions. Schiller-Szinessy's conservative editing is in strong contrast with the destructive textual criticism of Grätz and the men of his school.

## ART NOTES.

THE October number of the *Magazine of Art* contains noticeable articles on "The Certosa of Pavia," by Julia Cartright (the first of a promised series which will doubtless prove very valuable); "Organ-Cases," by Basil Champneys; "The Country of Millet," by Henry Glazebrook (also the first of a series); and continuations of Jane E. Harrison's "Greek Myths in Greek Art," and Sidney Colvin's "Pictures in the Fitzwilliam Museum." All these papers are very copiously and elegantly illustrated. One engraving in the "Certosa" article, "The Portal," is a superb architectural study, than which the *Magazine* has never offered its patrons anything better. There are besides in the number several "occasional" full-page cuts, as "Giants at Play," from the painting by Briton Riviere, and "Rest on the Road," after the picture of W. Velten. The foreign and domestic art chronicles are very full, and the number throughout is brilliant. (New York: Cassell & Co.)

Some very fine old Gothic pictures have been discovered, hidden away under double folds of linen cloths, in an old wooden church in Moravia. The London *Athenaeum* says: "Mr. Shapira still clings to the belief that his fragments [of an alleged original copy of Deuteronomy,] are genuine, and he declares that if they are spurious he has been the victim of a trick played upon him by his old enemy, M. Clermont-Ganneau." The cool weather of the early part of the month brought some of the artists to their city studios for a few days; but this did not last, and it will be a month yet before the art colonies fairly awaken.

The cover of the current number of *The Continent* is ornamented with a reproduction of an etching by Stephen Parrish. Boston artists will be well represented in the various art exhibitions in the West this fall. "La Cigale," Bridgman's painting in the last *Salon*, has arrived in New York and is on exhibition in the American Art Galleries. The Helotype Company has the exclusive right to photograph the exhibits at the Foreign Exhibition, Boston.

Mr. J. Alden Weir, the artist, now in Europe, is reported to have bought a picture by Rembrandt for Mr. Henry G. Marquand, of New York, at the price of twenty-five thousand dollars.——The Rockwood Pottery of Cincinnati has secured the services of Mr. Alfred Brennan as art director.——Among the monumental projects spoken of as in various stages of progress, are the Garfield monument in San Francisco, a Bolivar statue by Señor de la Cova offered to the city of New York by the Government of Venezuela, Miss Whitney's Harriet Martineau statue in Boston, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Buffalo, and a monument to Baron de Kalb at Annapolis.——Second-class medals were awarded at the Munich Exhibition to the following American artists: Toby Rosenthal, Abbey, William M. Chase, and Juengling. At the Amsterdam Exhibition, a medal was awarded Mr. Kruseman van Elten, of New York, for etchings.

"El Jaleo," Sargent's large picture, was not sent to Cincinnati, as reported. The express companies would not warrant the safe transportation of so large a work.——The Detroit Art-Loan Exhibition opened last week with every prospect of success. There are nine hundred and fifty oil paintings and two hundred and fifty water-colors hung.——Gilbert Herkomer's new art school at Buskey, England, is to be opened next month.——Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore recently presented the Boston Art Museum with a landscape, "Solitude," by the younger Robert Barrett Browning.

The Chicago Art Exhibition, which has just opened, has an excellent and comprehensive collection of paintings, including several from this year's *Salon*.——The art department of the Louisville Exposition is very largely attended. Many sales have been made, and its success in all ways is assured.——The sales of paintings at the Mount McGregor Art Gallery, near Saratoga, last week amounted to \$5,975, of which sum two thousand dollars were obtained for W. B. Baker's "New York Harbor," and one thousand dollars for Joseph Lyman's "Waiting for the Tide."——Mr. James Jackson Jarves objects with some show of reasoning in the Boston *Advertiser* to the wholesale "butchery" by the critics of the pictures in the Foreign Exhibition.——A new panorama of the battle of Buzenval, by MM. Philpot and Jacob, has been opened in Paris.——Excitement has been caused in New York by the theft from a dealer's room of four paintings, valued in all at \$13,500, by Bougereau, Cabanel, Meyer von Bremen, and Perrault.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts will hold its fifty-ninth annual exhibition from October 29th to December 8th.——The Boston Museum of Fine Arts will hold its fall exhibition in October and November.——The Brooklyn Art Association's fall exhibition will begin November 26th.——The water-color exhibition at the New York Academy will begin February 4th and end March 1st, and the etching club will exhibit at the same time.——The autumn exhibition of the New York National Academy will begin October 22d and end November 17th.

### SANITARY WORKS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NEWPORT, R. I., August, 1883.

THE same causes that led to the establishment of the United States Geological Survey, and later of the Northern Pacific Railroad's Transcontinental Survey Office in Newport, have in part made this the headquarters of a series of engineering works that are among the most important in operation for their future sanitary effects, at home and abroad. The name of Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., has been made familiar by his books on agricultural and sanitary drainage, and on very varied topics connected with high farming in its best and broadest sense. His successful sewerage of Memphis is, however, the practical application of his scientific theories that has carried most weight with it, and it has made him a reputation among sanitary authorities far and wide. The system of sewerage adopted at Memphis has, in spite of doubts and still more positive prognostications of utter and dire failure, proved an entire engineering success, and it has prevented the thorough demoralization of the population of the whole valley of the lower Mississippi by its actual demonstration of the fact that sanitary remedies could be provided, and that at a cost quite within the limits of impoverished finances and exhausted treasuries. It has suggested many valuable improvements adaptable to existing needs by the largely increased interest taken in sanitary work by mechanical as well as by hygienic experts. It has subdivided engineering, and made one system for the removal of domestic and manufacturing wastes and soil water, which is the special province of the sanitary engineer, and another for the protection of property from storm water, which is the work of the civil engineer. This distinction was pointed out in England by Chadwick and others many years ago, and one English town, Alnwick, was drained on this principle in 1849, and has proved perfectly successful; and now the London engineers and sanitarians, with such men as Chadwick, and Richardson, and Rawlinson, gladly welcome the introduction of Colonel Waring's system as the best means of undoing past mischief and preventing future waste of life and money by mixing sewers and drains.

Paris and London are both cities with large sewers, but full of noisome odors from the gases generated in the vast space of those great underground works that were once the pride and boast of French engineers, and the object of interest to visitors from all parts of the world. Now they are looked upon as sources of great mischief, enormous expenditure and doubtful utility, and the French experts long ago set to work to find some method by which the parts of Paris still in need of sewerage and drainage might be provided for at an expense within reach. The same difficulty that has deterred so many American towns from undertaking the engineering works designed by experts of a high order of merit of the old school, has weighed on the minds of sanitary authorities abroad; for municipal indebtedness seems the universal rule. But the successful solution of Colonel Waring's system in Memphis has made it easy for other places to adopt it. Mr. C. H. Latrobe, the chief engineer of Baltimore, in his report upon a plan of sewerage for that city, made an exhaustive criticism and analysis of Colonel Waring's system, and a comparison of its expense with that of other methods; and his conclusions carried such weight that Baltimore will soon be another of the American examples of how to make a wholesome and healthy city at an outlay quite within reach of proper municipal economy and expenditure. In Philadelphia, just as in Baltimore and elsewhere, the entire subsoil of the city is being poisoned. In dry weather, and especially in protracted droughts, such as we often have in summer, the rapid evaporation from the surface brings up the polluted subsoil water by capillary attraction, and

thus poisons the air we breathe at the most unfavorable season of the year. An abundant water-supply only adds to the mischief, as it dissolves a large proportion of the worst elements of the sewerage and drains, and carries it into the soil. Thus the ground we live on is gradually approaching that point of saturation with foul matter which must depress and sap the vitality of the population that is exposed to it. There are in and near our homes reservoirs for the germination of gases known to be fatal under certain conditions, and their presence is alike offensive and dangerous; the annual expense of removing their contents is of itself a heavier charge than the interest of the whole cost of a well-devised plan of sewerage.

The two systems in vogue are, first, the combined system, which provides a single set of sewers of sufficient capacity to carry off the house sewage of all sorts, and with it the storm water. The separate system (that adopted in Memphis, and from its success often called the Memphis system,) looks to the provision of two sets of sewers,—one devoted to sewage proper, including kitchen slops, waste from bath-tubs, manufactories, dwellings, etc.,—in fact, everything represented by the water-supply of the city, which is really the gauge of its capacity; the other set of sewers, or more generally open gutters, for storm-work alone; this is harmless, and may be emptied into the nearest water-course; the other must be complete and far-reaching, and must deliver its obnoxious contents at a point beyond risk or danger.

The question of cost has been thoroughly tested at Memphis. The estimate made in 1868 for the old or combined system varied from \$800,000 to \$2,225,000. The new work was done by Colonel Waring in 1880; cost, \$137,000. In Brooklyn, when it had five hundred and sixty-six thousand inhabitants and two hundred and ninety-nine miles of sewers, which cost \$7,600,000, designed by Colonel J. W. Adams upon the best theory and practice of twenty years ago, the combined system was carried out and it cost forty thousand dollars a year to maintain; yet it is now found to be overtaxed and unsatisfactory, notwithstanding its great cost and careful construction, and relief will soon have to be found in expensive machinery. Mr. Latrobe believes that for three million dollars Baltimore with its population of half a million can be drained by Colonel Waring's system, and that the basis of seventy-five gallons of water *per capita, per diem*, would be abundant for the supply for domestic and manufacturing purposes, as well as for the proper flushing of the tanks that cleanse the sewers.

The example set by Baltimore has been followed in foreign cities. The old notion that Paris was the best cared for of all the great cities, both as to health and comfort, has gradually been dispelled. The local authorities have wisely secured the assistance of a temporary technical commission on the sanitary improvement of Paris, consisting of engineers, physicians, and other experts, and the question of how to get the best system of house and street drainage was fully and thoroughly discussed by them for a year, both publicly and privately. In November, 1881, M. Pontzon, a sanitary engineer of distinction, opened and finally in January, 1883, closed the discussion of the principles of Colonel Waring's system before an audience of experts, including such men as Alphaud (the well-known chief engineer of Paris), Durand Claye, and a dozen more of equally capable judges. Finally, on the 31st of July, 1883, the city council adopted the plan and appropriated money for the execution of the work under Colonel Waring's orders, which is to include the laying of public sewers and supplying them with flushing tanks, and adjusting the drainage of all the houses along the thoroughfares through which these sewers go, and finally is to test the success of this experimental work; and if the result is satisfactory it is to extend to a modification of the entire drainage of Paris, with supplemental sewerage in the part of the city already provided for on the old plan, and with an extension of sewerage facilities over two or three hundred miles of streets not provided for at present.

Out of the twenty wards there are large districts not drained at all, and many closely-populated quarters very badly cared for; while both in and out of Paris, as well among the rich and well-to-do as in the crowded parts of the city and in the outskirts, the ravages of miasmatic and other preventable diseases make it necessary to find some cheap and speedy remedy for existing evils. This was found, according to the judgment of an overwhelming majority of the expert engineers, in Colonel Waring's system; and in March last the report of M. Vauthier gave a summary of the opinions of his colleagues, and of their reasons for recommending an early experimental introduction of that method. It was shown that on the existing system of very large sewers it would cost seven million dollars to provide for the rest of Paris, while for one-fourth of that sum Colonel Waring's system could be satisfactorily substituted. It was at first proposed to lay pipes according to the Memphis system in existing sewers, and to extend them beyond where they were needed in lieu of building more monster sewers. By a vote of twenty-two to six, the commission of experts recommended that Colonel Waring's system should be introduced as an independent experiment; and for this purpose one of the flattest and most difficult districts of the city, that of the Rue Vielle du Temple, in La Marais, has been chosen and here the work is about to begin. It is to be done by a drainage company of which Colonel Waring is the engineer and M. Pontzon the executive officer in charge. The drainage of all the houses on the line of the sewer, and of all public and private places, will be provided for, and then the system, if found to work well, is to be extended to other districts not yet provided for, and finally the present great sewers will be made to play a subordinate part in cleansing the city and in keeping it clean, and sweet, and wholesome. It is, of course, a revolution in the existing methods in force in Paris, and the success of the work will be watched with great interest there and elsewhere.

While, however, the matter was under discussion in Paris, the engineers from other European cities followed the subject up, and already a plan for the sewerage of the new part of Rome on Colonel Waring's system has been approved by Vescovoli, the chief engineer of the city, and work will soon be begun there. In Naples, local engineers have made plans for its introduction. Trieste has handed over to Colonel



Waring all the plans hitherto prepared for the sewerage of that city, and he is engaged on their revision in accordance with his system. In St. Petersburg, an association of leading citizens have united in requesting Colonel Waring to make a plan for the sewerage of that city, and it will be submitted to the city government this year. Numerous American cities are taking the same path. Keene, N. H., Wilkesbarre, Pa., Pittsfield and Lenox, Mass., Pullman, Ill., Kalamazoo, Mich., Omaha, Neb., Little Rock, Ark., Birmingham, Ala., and Norfolk, Va., have all set to work to introduce Colonel Waring's system. New Orleans has voted to adopt it, and is only waiting for some way out of its financial straits to begin work.

To carry out the varied and scattered work which is resulting from the Memphis example would be beyond the strength of any one man, and Colonel Waring has wisely gathered about him the best force for the successful control and management of the large undertakings that are rapidly being concentrated under his care. The Drainage Construction Company, incorporated in 1880, has its offices in Newport, Boston and New York, with agencies in Paris and Rotterdam, where capable engineers study the details of each site for drainage work, and thoroughly competent technical experts carry out the plans entrusted to their charge. Patents granted in 1876, 1879 and 1880 are the basis of the new drainage system, and further improvements in detail have carried the mechanical parts to a high state of efficiency. Aside from town sewerage, licenses are granted carrying with them the necessary castings and instructions for the construction and use of the improvements included in the best methods in force for the disposal of the sewage of isolated houses by sub-surface irrigation. In England, Moule and Field successively introduced and perfected the system of disposing of the drainage of houses by open-jointed drain-tiles laid near to the surface of the ground, within reach of the roots of vegetation. Fifteen years of experience have tested its advantages, and these have been heightened by the addition of a few simple, ingenious, practical improvements securing the practical efficiency of the method of working under varying conditions. At Lenox, Mass., for a whole village, at Sherborn, Mass., for the women's prison, and at the Bryn Mawr Hotel, under the careful supervision of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the best tests have resulted satisfactorily; and at Wayne and Wootton Mr. George W. Childs has gone to a great expense in securing the thorough drainage of his extensive properties, so that not only his own homestead, but the whole region of his large land purchase, may be secured against imperfect drainage. The importance of the whole subject is manifestly very great, and the details here given might be almost indefinitely extended.

J. G. R.

### THE DRAMA.

#### SOME RECENT PHILADELPHIA "SHOWS."

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

SO MUCH has been said of late years by our dramatic critics of the prostitution of our stage, that further lament may be little more than supererogation. One can hardly maintain silence, however, in the face of some of the recent performances at leading theatres in this city. Nor is this of mere local import; for these same "shows" will travel possibly over a greater part of the country. I will instance three. The first and most objectionable was the "Devil's Auction," which ran for two weeks at the Chestnut Street Theatre. To say of this show that it is fatuous drivel, is but mild denouncement; nor does it offer any amelioration in the shape of spectacular effect. The play, the mounting, and the majority of the actors, are transported from that temple of tripartite devotion to Melpomene, Thalia and Terpsichore, the Grand Central; while the ballet is chiefly composed of the nymphs who in the same classic halls have "many a time and oft" elicited shouts of erethistic mirth in the "can-can." What more need be said? The second of this interesting trio was produced at the Arch Street Theatre last week. It was called a comedy, and was, in fact, one part adaptation and three parts song and dance, while the dialogue was a mess of the vilest syntax ever uttered on a decent stage. The third and last has been running at the Chestnut Street Theatre as a successor to the first of these inflections, and is called "A Friendly Tip; or, The New York Dude." In saying that this is in a sense better than the two mentioned, I do not wish to be understood as saying that it is better in kind,—only in degree. To even criticise it as a comedy, drama, or anything of the kind, were to temporarily invest it with a dignity to which it has not the slightest claim. Devoid alike of dramatic interest, wit or humor, it possesses not a point to redeem it from ineffable inaninity and vacuity. The *Critic* with the most obvious truth says of this production that "nothing so base, so brutal, so humiliating to an educated audience, has been seen on the American stage." I say that this is an obvious truth, but I should have said: "With the exception of the two plays I have just instanced." Where lies the fault? Chiefly with the press. All of these outrages to culture and refinement received more or less flattering notices in the papers,—those journals who pretend to send critics to judge of theatrical productions. The public on the representations of these persons go and are disgusted, but their money is in the safes of the theatre; so what do the managers care? Such critics as these, who sell their judgment and discrimination for admission tickets, should be pilloried for the public to gaze upon.

C. D. E.

Philadelphia, September 19th.

### THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S MAGAZINE" has five richly-illustrated special articles, with two serials and a biographical paper with illustrations, making eight illustrated articles in all, with more than fifty pictures of a high grade. Articles of especial interest are "The Dawning of Independence," by T. W. Higginson; "The Last Days of Washington's Army at Newburgh," by J. T. Headley; "Among the Blue-Grass Trotters," by William H. Bishop; and the second instalment of Mr. F. D. Millet's

"Dalecarlia." Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop's "Prisoners" and "A Castle in Spain" prove to be among the cleverest novels lately printed in the magazine. The number contains a variety of other good things,—an excellent story by Tighe Hopkins, "The Wood-Nymph," poems by Philip Bourke Marston and others, and editorial departments full of timely and entertaining matter. We make these extracts from Colonel Higginson's valuable paper:

"All that was experienced on both sides at the beginning of the late American civil war in respect to rawness of soldiery, inexperienced officers, short enlistments, local jealousies, was equally known in the early Continental army, and was less easily remedied. Even the four New England colonies that supplied the first troops were distrustful of one another and of Washington, and this not without some apparent reason. In a state of society which, as has been shown, was essentially aristocratic, they had suddenly lost their leaders. Nearly one-third of the community, including almost all those to whom social deference had been paid, had taken what they called the loyal and others the Tory side. Why should this imported Virginian be more trustworthy? Washington in turn hardly did justice to the material with which he had to deal. He found that in Massachusetts, unlike Virginia, the gentry were loyal to the King; those with whom he had to consult were mainly farmers and mechanics,—a class such as hardly existed in Virginia, and which was then far rougher and less intelligent than the same class now is. They were obstinate, suspicious, jealous. They had lost their natural leaders, the rich men, the royal councillors, the judges, and had to take up with new and improvised guides,—physicians like Warren ('Doctor-General' Warren, as the British officers called him), or skilled mechanics like Paul Revere, or unemployed lawyers and business men like those whom Governor Shirley described as 'that brace of Adamases.' The few men of property and consequence who stood by them, as Hancock and Prescott, were the exceptions. Their line officers were men taken almost at random from among themselves, sometimes turning out admirably, sometimes shamefully. Washington cashiered a colonel and five captains for cowardice or dishonesty during the first summer. The Continental army as it first assembled in Cambridge was, as was said of another army on a later occasion, an aggregation of town-meetings, and, which is worse, of town-meetings from which all the accustomed leaders had suddenly been swept away. No historian has yet fully portrayed the extent to which this social revolution in New England embarrassed all the early period of the war, or shown how it made the early Continental troops chafe under Washington and Schuyler, and prefer in their secret souls to be led by General Putnam, whom they could call 'Old Put,' and who rode to battle in his shirt-sleeves."

Lippincott's is especially rich in articles on travel. "Spin Drift Among the Hebrides," by Amelia Barr, "The Giants of the Plains," by Alfred M. Williams, describing the Osage Indians, and "The Highlands of North Carolina," by Louise Coffin Jones, are all articles of a high order of merit. Other papers of exceptional value are "These Our Actors," by L. Clarke Davis, and "The White-Fish of the Great Lakes," by G. Archie Stockwell. With all this there are agreeable instalments of fiction and poetry, making the number as a whole eminently attractive. From Mr. Davis's article we make these extracts:

"When theatres were few, all the actors were in a few houses, in what were called stock companies. Now there are but two or three such companies in the entire country, they having disappeared before the 'barn-storming combinations,' or companies that carry their own scenery, properties and dresses with them, performing for a single night in town-halls or in country barns, or wherever else accommodation may be found, and composed generally of one or two respectable actors, and for the rest of shop boys and girls from the Bowery, ambitious to shine in the glare of the footlights and willing to do it upon stipends suggestive of beggary. With the fall of the leaf these combinations take to the road as regularly as does the tramp when the leaf is opening. Indeed, throughout the length and breadth of the land there is but a single stock company made up of American actors of confessed worth. That which is pretentiously called the leading American theatre is not an American theatre at all. In fact, it is buried under an avalanche of false pretence, snobbery and sham. It is called Wallack's, and it is Moss's; it is called an American theatre, and it is English, its actors being with a single exception cockneys of the latest importation. Mr. Gilbert is called the stage-manager, and Mr. Gilbert is never upon the stage, except at night, when he too infrequently plays. Wallack's is not an American theatre, except that it stands upon American ground; it is a cheap, pretentious copy of an English theatre, from the stage of which American actors and plays are rigorously excluded. John Gilbert is there, it is true, but he is the only real American part of it, and he is not too often permitted to make that part conspicuous. There is a stock company at the Boston Museum; but the head and heart, and all of it which gives it dignity, is that rare old comedian, William Warren, favorite of our fathers as well as of us, who like Webster's venerable old soldier has come down to us from a former generation to tell us, not of the valor of the heroes of the Revolution, but of the grace, charm, dignity and elegance of the comedy of the old dramatists, and to show us the beaux who made love *à la mode* to the belles of hooped skirts, quilted petticoats, powder and patches. It was possible at the elder Wallack's little theatre on Broadway, twenty-five years ago, to see Charlotte Cushman, Lizzie Weston, Mary Gannon, Charles Mathews, Rufus Blake, John Brougham, the elder and younger Wallack, Peters, Holland, and others of like excellence, in the same cast night after night. They, indeed, were a good company of comedians, such as Hazlitt himself might have found delight in, who played in no farcical trifles light as air from the French, no tainted society dramas from the same source, no vile melodramatic inventions from the modern London stage, no tame and fibreless Robertsonian plays, but who wrought in sterner stuff, producing fitly, with clear expression and due emphasis, the noblest comedies and tragedies of the old masters of the dramatic art."

The *Atlantic Monthly* makes a strong hit by publishing an essay from the previously unprinted manuscripts of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Henry James continues his studies of French provincial towns, and the serial stories—"A Roman Singer," by F. Marion Crawford, and "Newport," by George Parsons Lathrop,—are also continued and advance steadily in interest. Miss Elizabeth Robins, who has contributed valuable chapters on mythology to the *Atlantic*, writes in this number on "Mænadism in Religion." There are many other articles of value, such as H. W. Holland's paper on "Heredity," and William S. Liscomb's on "The Mutilation of Ancient Texts." A better number than this has not been put forth in a long time. We make these extracts from the Emerson essay, in which Mr. Emerson gave his impressions of Edward Everett:

"All his auditors felt the extreme beauty and dignity of the manner, and even the coarsest were contented to go punctually to listen for the manner, when they had found out that the subject-matter was not for them. In the lecture-room he abstained from all ornament, and pleased himself with the play of detailing erudition in a style of

perfect simplicity. In the pulpit (for he was then a clergyman,) he made amends to himself and his auditors for the self-denial of the professor's chair, and, still with an infantine simplicity of manner, he gave the reins to his florid, quaint and affluent fancy. Then was exhibited all the richness of a rhetoric which we have never seen rivalled in this country. Wonderful how memorable were words made which were only pleasing pictures and covered no new or valid thoughts! He abounded in sentences, in wit, in satire, in splendid allusion, in quotation impossible to forget, in daring imagery, in parable, and even in a sort of defying experiment of his own wit and skill in giving an oracular weight to Hebrew or Rabbinical words,—facts which no man could better accomplish, such was his self-command and the security of his manner. All his speech was music, and with such variety and invention that the ear was never tired. Especially beautiful were his poetic quotations. He delighted in quoting Milton, and with such sweet modulation that he seemed to give as much beauty as he borrowed; and whatever he has quoted will be remembered by any who heard him with inseparable association with his voice and genius. He had nothing in common with vulgarity and infirmity, but, speaking, walking, sitting, was as much aloof and uncommon as a star. The smallest anecdote of his behavior or conversation was eagerly caught and repeated, and every young scholar could recite brilliant sentences from his sermons with mimicry, good or bad, of his voice. This influence went much farther; for he who was heard with such throbbing hearts and sparkling eyes in the lighted and crowded churches did not let go his hearers when the church was dismissed, but the bright image of that eloquent form followed the boy home to his bed-chamber; and not a sentence was written in academic exercises, not a declamation attempted in the college chapel, but showed the omnipresence of his genius to youthful heads. This made every youth his defender, and boys filled their mouths with arguments to prove that the orator had a heart. This was a triumph of rhetoric. It was not the intellectual or the moral principles which he had to teach. It was not thoughts. When Massachusetts was full of his fame, it was not contended that he had thrown any truths into circulation. But his power lay in the magic of form; it was in the graces of manner, in a new perception of Grecian beauty, to which he had opened our eyes."

*The Century* brings its twenty-sixth volume to a close. It has a portrait of Longfellow, accompanying Mr. Stedman's biographical sketch of the poet. Mr. Howells's serial is concluded. Many of the other features have been heretofore mentioned in our columns. The paper by Mrs. Jackson ("H. H.") on Southern California contains these passages:

"The South California statistics of fruits, grain, wool, honey, etc., read more like fancy than like fact, and are not readily believed by one unacquainted with the country. The only way to get a real comprehension and intelligent acceptance of them is to study them on the ground. By a single visit to a great rancho, one is more enlightened than he would be by committing to memory scores of equalization board reports. One of the very best, if not the best, for this purpose is Baldwin's rancho, in the San Gabriel Valley. It includes a large part of the old lands of the San Gabriel Mission, and is a principality in itself. There are over a hundred men on its pay-roll, which averages four thousand dollars a month. Another four thousand dollars does not more than meet its running expenses. It has six thousand dollars' worth of machinery for its grain harvest alone. It has a dairy of forty cows, Jersey and Durham; one hundred and twenty work-horses and mules, and fifty thoroughbreds. It is divided into four distinct estates,—the Santa Anita, of sixteen thousand acres; Puente, eighteen thousand; Merced, twenty thousand; and the Potrero, twenty-five thousand. The Puente and the Merced are sheep-ranches, and have twenty thousand sheep on them. The Potrero is rented out to small farmers. The Santa Anita is the home estate. On it are the homes of the family and of the laborers. It has fifteen hundred acres of oak grove, four thousand acres in grain, five hundred in grass for hay, one hundred and fifty in orange orchards, fifty of almond trees, sixty of walnuts, twenty-five of pears, fifty of peaches, twenty of lemons, and five hundred in vines; also, small orchards of chestnuts, hazel-nuts and apricots, and thousands of acres of good pasturage. The sheep-ranches are usually desolate places; a great stretch of seemingly bare lands, with a few fenced corrals, blackened and foul smelling; the home and out-buildings cluttered together in a hollow or on a hill-side where there is water; the less human the neighborhood the better. The loneliness of the life is of itself a salient objection to the industry. Of this the great owners need know nothing; they can live where they like. But for the small sheepmen, the shepherds, and, above all, the herders, it is a terrible life,—how terrible is shown by the frequency of insanity among herders. Sometimes, after only a few months of the life, a herder goes suddenly mad. After learning this fact, it is no longer possible to see the picturesque side of the effective groups one so often comes on suddenly in the wilderness,—sheep peacefully grazing and the shepherd lying on the ground watching them, or the whole flock racing in a solid, fleecy, billowy scamper up or down a steep hill-side, with the dogs leaping and barking on all sides at once. One scans the shepherd's face alone, with pitying fear lest he may be losing his wits."

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—The Luther quater-centennial celebration began in various parts of Germany on the 13th inst.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Hong-Kong, dated the 14th inst., states that a battle had taken place between the French forces and the "Black Flags," lasting eight hours. The engagement took place between Hanoi and Sontai, near the Red River. The French forces are reported as having lost two officers and fifty men. The loss of the "Black Flags" is estimated at between five and six hundred men.—The latest returns from the agricultural districts of England show a large increase in the foot and mouth disease among cattle.—Baron von Manteuffel, military commander of Alsace-Lorraine, has issued a decree proclaiming that the use of the German language by the judicial and municipal authorities of Metz and Theunville shall be compulsory after the 1st of January, 1884, as the use of the French language had been utilized to excite an agitation for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France.—The English Treasury Department in accordance with a recent act of Parliament has cancelled three hundred and seventy-five million dollars' worth of various stocks representing a portion of the national debt, and has issued terminable annuities therefor.—O'Donnell, the assassin of Carey, has been taken to England and arraigned for trial.—The London *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Paris states that China has proposed to accept a French protectorate in Anam on the condition that the French evacuate Tonquin.—The Spanish steamer which arrived in Havana on the 18th inst. brought an order from the Government raising the direct taxes in the island of Cuba fifty per cent. The date on which the new order is to take effect has not yet been fixed.—Miss Booth, a member of the "Salvation Army," has been imprisoned at Neuchâtel for violating the order prohibiting the holding of meetings.—Advices from West Africa state that a battle has been fought in Ashantee, resulting in the defeat with great slaughter of the forces of King Koffee Kalcalli. The King fled from Coomassie, his capital, after the engagement.—Peruvian advices state that lately three thousand

Montañeros who had collected near Izzuchacha for the purpose of sacking that town were attacked by a small body of men belonging to the Pacific forces. After a quarter of an hour's fighting, the Montañeros were defeated with a loss of two hundred men.—Advices from Honolulu state that the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, without notifying the foreign representatives, sent a formal protest by the last mail to London, Paris and Washington against annexation by alien or colonial powers in the Pacific Ocean.

DOMESTIC.—The United States steamship "Yantic," the Greely relief ship, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 13th inst., bringing news that the steamer "Proteus" was crushed in the ice at the entrance to Smith's Sound, on July 23d. Captain Pike, his crew, and the scientific party of the "Proteus," are passengers by the "Yantic." No tidings had been received from Greely or any of his party. On the 18th inst., Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler had a consultation at Washington with Dr. Bessels in regard to the Greely party. Dr. Bessels advised against sending another relief expedition this season, as to send one would only endanger the loss of another vessel and the lives of its crew without any prospect of great gain. The Doctor says that it is not at all probable that a vessel could reach the mouth of Smith's Sound this season, although it might possibly reach Upernivik. If Lieutenant Greely reaches Upernivik, he will be perfectly safe, and can be brought away from there next season; while if he does not reach that place nothing will be gained by sending a vessel that far.—The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey met on the 13th inst. in Trenton, and nominated Leon Abbett for Governor on the second ballot, by a majority of fourteen votes.—The returns of the election for President of the United States of Colombia, held on the 9th inst., are very close. The adherents of President Nuñez claim his re-election, while his opponents claim the election of Wilches. As a result, the matter will have to be determined by the Congress.—The First Comptroller of the Treasury reports that the total amount of money in circulation in the United States is \$1,575,104,642, of which \$743,347,573 are coin and \$831,757,069 paper. Assuming the total population of the country to be fifty-two millions, the distribution per capita would be \$30.29.—The Italian steamship "Independente," from Palermo, with one thousand tons of sulphur, ten thousand lemons and oranges, and a crew and passengers numbering one hundred and fifty souls, went ashore on the 14th inst. at Jones's Inlet, near Freeport, Long Island. The passengers and crew were taken ashore by the life-saving men.—The orders dismissing Cadets Trapnell of West Virginia, Berthoff of New Jersey, and Campbell and Moeller of New York, for hazing, have been received at Annapolis.—The Secretary of State of Illinois on the 14th inst. licensed the incorporation of the Chicago Elevated Railway Company, with a capital of six million dollars.—Professor Smith, of Warner Observatory, at Rochester, discovered a comet on the night of the 15th inst. in the constellation Draco. It is apparently near the other one discovered by him in the same constellation, and its motion is southwesterly.—Major McGrath, of the United States Secret Service, reports that unknown persons have recently passed worthless bills upon tradesmen in Boston. These bills are headed "Irish Republic," and purport to be signed by John O'Mahoney, agent for the Irish Republic, and B. Drawfillian, F. S. F. B. (probably standing for Financial Secretary Fenian Brotherhood). They are dated March 17th, 1866, and promise six months after the acknowledgment of the Irish Republic to pay the bearer five dollars.—The English bark "Britannia," from Morant Bay for Montreal, with a cargo of sugar and rum, was totally wrecked on Sable Island on the 13th inst. The captain's wife and three children, the first and second mates, and six of the crew, were drowned. The captain and three remaining sailors were saved and have arrived at Halifax.—Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania sent to the Legislature on the 18th inst. a message vetoing the pay resolution passed by that body. The veto was sustained in the Senate, the bill failing to pass over it in that body. In the House the message was laid on the table.—The number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during August was 38,388, being 4,688 less than during August, 1882.—A fire in New York on the 18th inst. in the buildings, No. 537, 539 and 541 Broadway, caused a loss of eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.—Secretary Teller has decided that the Kickapoo Indians are entitled to be paid for the lands surrendered by them in accordance with the stipulations of a recent treaty. He will ask Congress to make an appropriation for that purpose. The Secretary has also decided that every Winnebago Indian of one-fourth Indian blood is entitled to receive his share of the one hundred thousand dollars awarded by Congress to the tribe.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Florida ship canal, held in New York on the 17th inst., the directors were authorized to contract for the construction of the canal, the work to be begun at the earliest possible day. The canal will run across the peninsula at its narrowest part, and will have its eastern terminus in the vicinity of the mouth of the St. John's River. It will be one hundred and thirty-six miles long, two hundred and thirty feet wide, and thirty feet deep.—The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts on the 19th inst. nominated Congressman George D. Robinson for Governor.—The New York Republican State Convention on the 19th inst. nominated a ticket headed by Joseph B. Carr for Secretary of State.—The Democratic State Convention of Maryland nominated Robert M. McLane for Governor on the 19th inst.—The Philadelphia Republican conventions on the 19th inst. nominated E. Harper Jeffries for City Controller, George S. Graham for District Attorney, William E. Littleton for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and Thomas J. Powers for Coroner.—The Secretary of the Treasury on the 19th inst. issued a call for fifteen millions of the three per cent. bonds.

DEATHS.—John Payne Collier, the eminent English Shakespearean critic and commentator, died in London on the 18th inst., aged 94.—Victor Alexander Puisseux, the French mathematician, died in Paris on the 17th inst., aged 63.—Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, of the British navy, distinguished as an Arctic explorer, died in London on the 13th inst., aged 72.—Dutton Cook, a well-known English dramatic critic and compiler of books on theatrical subjects, died in London on the 13th inst., at the age of 51.—Junius Brutus Booth, an American actor and manager, eldest son of the famous tragedian of that name, died at Manchester, Mass., on the 17th inst., aged 62.—John C. Trautwine, a prominent civil engineer of Philadelphia, died on the 14th inst., at the age of 73.—Isaiah H. Brown, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, died at the age of 35 on the 18th inst.—Joseph B. Morse, who had been editor of the Boston *Courier* and Boston *Traveller*, died at Newburyport, Mass., on the 13th inst., aged 75.—Edward Hart, United States Naval Constructor, died at Washington on the 13th inst., aged 59.—Professor Paul Jean Odenhall, for many years professor of languages in the University of North Carolina, died in Norfolk, Va., on the 13th inst., aged 75. He came to this country in 1825 as secretary of the Marquis de Lafayette.—William Faxon, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Gideon Welles, died in Hartford, Conn., on the 19th inst., at the age of 92.

#### DRIFT.

—Chief Justice Appleton, of Maine, is about to retire from the bench after service in the Supreme Court of a third of a century. He has been a member of the Maine bar for more than fifty years, and has been Chief Justice for twenty-one years.



—German emigration has brought the Berlin newspapers to the point of discussing earnestly the advisability of offering inducements to people to stay at home, and to all who do so increased chances of earning a living and acquiring permanent homesteads to attach them and their successors to the soil. In some quarters, it is fully realized that a fruitful measure would be the abolition of large landed estates. It is well known that three-quarters of the emigrants are persons of robust working capacity, and the capital spent for their education, together with the value of their innate working power, may readily be estimated at six hundred dollars per capita. If to this sum is added the amount of ready money or valuables which they take with them, there is obtained a total of not less than seven hundred and fifty dollars for each, which sum multiplied by the average annual number of three hundred thousand emigrants shows the loss to Germany to be some two hundred and twenty-five million dollars per annum. "Is there room for these people at home?" the social economists are asking. The German population is not over half so dense as that of Belgium. But it is dissatisfied. It finds existence a burden, and knows that it is easier beyond the seas.

### COMMUNICATION.

#### WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I AM GLAD to see in your issue of September 15th, which has just reached me, an article from Dorman B. Eaton in reference to the position of women before the requisitions of the civil service. If his position can be maintained, and I do not doubt it, what more can intelligent women ask? To stand as men stand, to be judged as men are judged, is what they must submit to in reference to every vocation or profession that they seek. It is true that this is asking a great deal of women, who are not yet in spite of all effort as well trained as men, and who must for a while still owe their success far more to exceptional ability than to their proper outfit. But women must be willing to bear the inevitable injustice of the beginning. When a freedman whimpers, there is not a woman in the world who does not turn to him and say: "Are you a man? You asked for liberty, and you will not accept the consequences!" I am afraid that women themselves are often in the same plight. There is no obstacle to woman suffrage so formidable as the barrier which this inability to meet the inevitable erects, unless it be the want of judgment most unexpectedly shown by women in leading positions.

Last year, there were women in Massachusetts who boasted that the votes they had won had placed Benjamin F. Butler in the executive chair, with no other or better reason than that they considered him pledged to the support of woman suffrage. Is it possible that woman should gain where public morals suffer? Massachusetts has passed through a year of intense humiliation for the first time in her history. Humiliation not undeserved, if we consider how her voters have trifled with their duties, but wholly undeserved in connection with the issues under consideration. To wipe the dishonor of this year from her shield, to put purity and sweetness in the place of a foul miasma, to maintain public honesty and State credit, by the defeat of the present Governor, a united effort of good men of all parties is necessary; and such men as Pierce, and Quincy, and Lyman, have asked for it. If it fails, every true child of Massachusetts will hang the head the world over.

At this moment, when the difficulty is to find any person who can unite the suffrages of the requisite number of voters, ten of the brightest women of Massachusetts come forward and ask that no man shall be nominated who is not a woman suffragist, and insist that the enfranchisement of women *ought to be* the main question in politics. It is indiscretion like this that destroys the faith and wears out the patience of thinking men. Why cannot these women see that the opinion of the new Governor on this subject is no more important than that of any other single individual? If they want woman suffrage, they must induce all women to want it; and all the Governors in the United States are of no avail until women speak with one voice.

I am a woman suffragist,—an active and earnest one,—older in my convictions than the ten women who appeal to the State Central Committee, with a single exception; but I am ashamed of the short-sightedness which presses this issue at such a moment.

CAROLINE H. DALL.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 17th.

### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, September 20.

THERE has been no more frost in the West, and each day of good weather puts the corn crop so much farther on the safe side that the question of its escape from injury is now substantially settled. Its price at Chicago is lower than last week by about three cents a bushel, and the confidence in the amount of the new crop is shown (as before the frost alarm,) by a lower rate for November and December deliveries than for September and October. The course of the stock market, except as to one or two stocks, has been upward, though not strongly, and prices given below are above those of last week. The notable exceptions are the Northern Pacifics, which after a rally have again declined, and Denver and Rio Grande, which still remains without a president to take General Palmer's vacated place. Some more gold has come over from Europe, the Secretary of the Treasury has called fifteen millions more bonds, and for these and other reasons money loans at extremely low rates.

Very extensive public works are in progress in Italy. A bill passed by the Parliament in 1879 provided for the construction of 3,762 miles of railway. The cost of this great network will be more than two hundred million dollars, but the execution of the works will be spread over twenty years. The Chamber of Deputies has lately determined that work on lines of the second and third class shall be expedited, so that 2,812½ miles may be finished in ten years. Contractors will have to advance capital for construction purposes, but will be allowed four and a half per cent. per annum upon their advances. The works will be let out on contract annually, and some sixteen million dollars of work will be open for tenders in 1883.

The following were the closing quotations of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

	September 19.	September 12.
Central Pacific, . . . . .	68¼	67½
Canada Southern, . . . . .	54	53½
Denver and Rio Grande, . . . . .	26¾	27½
Delaware and Hudson, . . . . .	107	106
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, . . . . .	123¾	122½
Erie, . . . . .	31¾	30¾
Lake Shore, . . . . .	103¾	101¾
Louisville and Nashville, . . . . .	51	50¾
Michigan Central, . . . . .	83¾	81¼
Missouri Pacific, . . . . .	101¾	100¾
Northwestern, common, . . . . .	127	126¾
New York Central, . . . . .	115¾	116¾
Oregon and Transcontinental, . . . . .	60	65½
Pacific Mail, . . . . .	37	32½
St. Paul, . . . . .	105¾	104¾
Texas Pacific, . . . . .	29½	29¼
Union Pacific, . . . . .	92	91
Wabash, . . . . .	22¾	21¾
Wabash, preferred, . . . . .	34¾	33¾
Western Union, . . . . .	82¾	81¾

The following were the closing quotations of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	September 19.	September 12.
Pennsylvania Railroad, . . . . .	58¾	57¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, . . . . .	25¾	25½
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., . . . . .	44	43¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad, . . . . .	70	69¾
Northern Pacific, common, . . . . .	37¾	40¾
Northern Pacific, preferred, . . . . .	69¾	73¾
Northern Central Railroad, . . . . .	55½ bid	54¾
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg, common, . . . . .	12½	12¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad, . . . . .	66½ bid	66¾
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad, . . . . .	193½ bid	193½ bid
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, . . . . .	17 bid	17¼ bid
New Jersey Central, . . . . .	82¾	82

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½s, 1891, registered, . . . . .	113	113¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon, . . . . .	113	113¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . . . .	119	119½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . . . .	120	120½
United States 3s, registered, . . . . .	102¾	103
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . . . .	131	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . . . .	132	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . . . .	133½	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . . . .	134	

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia,) of this date says: "The money market continues easy and unchanged. Call loans are quoted at four and six per cent., and first-class commercial paper at six per cent. At New York, there is a good demand for commercial paper, which is quoted: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, six per cent.; four months' acceptances, five and six and one-half per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and seven and one-half per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at two and one-half per cent. all day."

The specie export from New York last week amounted to \$166,300, the whole of it being silver. The arrivals of specie at the same port amounted to \$262,357. The arrival of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in French gold was reported on Tuesday of this week.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued his call for the redemption of fifteen million dollars of the three per cent. bonds of 1882. Interest on them will cease and payment will be made for them on December 1st.

Saward's *Coal Trade Journal* (New York,) for the 19th inst. says: "There is no doubt that the anthracite coal trade as an industry is in good shape; for the large tonnage that is being produced continues to be placed, and there is no present talk of a suspension of production. It is a fact that the demand for anthracite keeps very well up to the supply, and those who look for any set-back to the trade before the first of December are likely to be disappointed. The August production was 3,324,711 tons, the largest month's tonnage in the history of this industry, and about one-third of the total yearly production twenty years ago, and one-sixth of the total output in 1873. The business is expanding each year in apparently pretty regular proportions. Our figures show that to September 1st there was a total increase of 1,731,361 tons, and yet there has been a loss from inroads of bituminous for steam, and a less consumption in iron making and manipulation. Whether the bituminous branch of the trade is ever to work out of the slough of low prices it has fallen into, is a question of importance and one that deserves the best consideration. A few transient sales are reported from time to time, and these cargoes are disposed of at an advance on the extremely low contract rates, but they do not reach above the \$3.75 mark for this market. How long such a state of affairs can continue, it is impossible to foretell."

ALTHOUGH MANY ARE PREDISPOSED TO LUNG TROUBLES FROM BIRTH, YET EVEN such may escape consumption, or other pulmonary or bronchial disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in these cases that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which when left to themselves are the immediate causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain.

## JOHN WANAMAKER &amp; CO.

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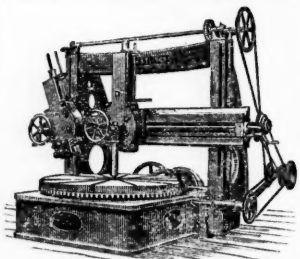
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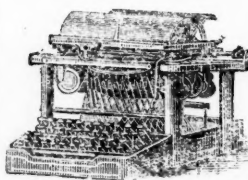
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